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NORTHWEST



AT THE HEAD OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

MAGAZINE

: IN THIS ISSUE :

In the Seven Devils Country, Idaho.
At the Head of the Great Lakes.

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BY
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SAINT PAUL
MINN.

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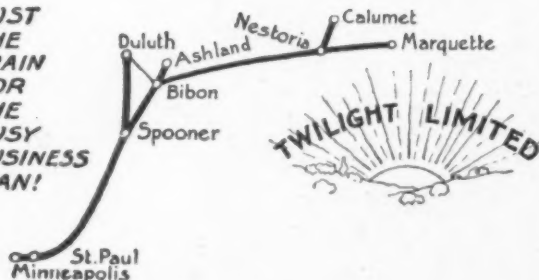


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C. S. Wilson, St. Paul, Minn.—Dear Sir: Some
months ago I was induced to purchase an Oxydonor
from you to use for an obstinate case of insomnia.
I used it several times at intervals, and as a result I
am cured. My insomnia was caused by long con-
tinued indigestion. I am much obliged to you for
having been the means of causing me to make the
purchase of an Oxydonor, and I would not be with-
out it under any circumstances.
Yours truly, DAVID R. MCGINNIS.

DYSPEPSIA.

St. Croix Falls, Wis., March, 6, 1899.
C. S. Wilson, St. Paul, Minn.—Dear Sir: I have
been a great sufferer for many years with dyspepsia
and serious stomach troubles; have tried a good
many doctors, and spent a large sum of money, but
got no relief. On January 2, 1899, I bought an
Oxydonor from you, which I have used according to
the directions, and have not taken any medicine since
that time. I have not felt as well in ten years as I
do at the present time. I would recommend the
Oxydonor to all persons who are suffering with any
stomach troubles.
C. D. EMERY, Postmaster.

CONSTIPATION.

Granite Falls, Minn., July, 31, 1899.
C. S. Wilson—Dear Sir: In answer to your ques-
tions I will say that the Oxydonor has improved me
in many ways, as I feel and look very much better.
For years I have not slept well; now I am asleep
nearly all the time. I have been badly afflicted with
constipation, also troubled with catarrh. Both of
these are cured. I am using it faithfully, and would
be glad to have you send some of your printed matter
to friends of mine who live in Fargo. They are skept-
ical, like everybody else. Yours very truly,
JOHN D. OTIS, Judge of Probate.

Colds, Bronchitis, Fevers, Sore Eyes.

Alexandria, Minn., April 6, 1899.
Office of Public Schools, Alexandria, Minn.
C. S. Wilson—Dear Sir: Inclosed find postoffice
money order for one more Oxydonor for a friend of
mine. I might write a small book on the benefits we
have received from the use of the Oxydonor in the
short time we have had it. We have used the Oxy-
donor for Colds, Bronchitis, Fevers, Sore Eyes and
for several minor complaints, and it has never failed
to cure quickly. It is simply invaluable.
Yours respectfully, J. A. CRANSTON, Superintendent.

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St. Paul, May 5, 1899.
C. S. Wilson: When I purchased the Oxydonor of
you in September last I was suffering with rheuma-
tism and severe cramps in my limbs, which prevent-
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of rheumatism and suffer no more with cramps, and
find myself able to sleep soundly every night. The
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JOHN WANN.

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doing so much to restore the sick to health. Men,
women and children are constant visitors; and to
one and all Mr. Wilson is prepared to extend exactly
the needed word of counsel and instruction.

It is surprising how enthusiastic the users of the
Oxydonor are over its merits. "I would not take
a thousand dollars for mine if I could not obtain
another," is an expression heard scores of times
on the streets and in the best homes of St. Paul.
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years," is another common form of praise. "I have
the appetite of a 16-year-old boy since I began us-
ing the Oxydonor," is also a common expression.
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tion strikes at the very foundation of disease. If
you can eat heartily and sleep soundly and refresh-
ingly, digesting your food in a thorough manner,
you can drive any disease out of your body. It
is oxygen's work, facilitated by nature's great
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TO THOSE who are skeptical as to the merits
of these instruments, we would say that we
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you are not satisfied at the end of 60 days you can
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matter what the disease, should become informed
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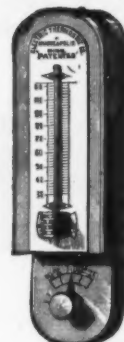
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THE NORTHWEST

Illustrated Monthly Magazine

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THE SEVEN DEVILS COUNTRY, IDAHO. : : :

By R. Greene.

One of the most important railway projects undertaken in Idaho since the completion of the Oregon Short Line is represented in the construction work that is being rushed from Weiser, Idaho, to the Seven Devils mining district, a distance of one hundred miles. This is a north and south line, which will afford an outlet for a vast stretch of territory of matchless and varied resources.

"The Pacific and Idaho Northern Railway" is the name of this company, and, whatever its ultimate intentions may be, its present operations are of incalculable benefit to this section, which has so ardently longed for railroad connection for the past twenty-five years. It is difficult now to estimate the value of this line to the country which it traverses; but its immediate effect is quite noticeable on town-wealth, agricultural lands, and ranch property; while its value to those rich mining districts of the Snake and Salmon rivers and their many tributaries, can barely be conceived today.

The apparent objective point of the Pacific and Idaho Northern Railway is the rich copper district of the Seven Devils, and that extensive belt of white-pine timber along the Salmon and its tributaries; but these two attractive sources of business will become small factors compared with the great volume of other business not now contemplated by the promoters of this enterprise. The agricultural development of the country has not attained a twentieth part of its possibilities. Cereals, fruits, vegetables, hay, cattle, hogs, poultry, and butter-making are small items today, but with railroad facilities these industries will assume a proportion not dreamed of by the most enthusiastic advocate of those resources. Besides the enlarging of many of the old irrigation ditches, the building of new ones will add large tracts of highly productive land to the cultivable area of the handsome valleys through which the road passes. In discussing the agricultural side of this region it will be necessary to review the topographical features of the country somewhat, in order to convey a fair idea of the many opportunities yet open to new settlers who may wish to acquire Government land, or to those who want to buy partially or fully improved places. Washington County, through which the Pacific and Idaho Northern Railway runs, is most fortunate in its water

distribution. The Snake River is its boundary north and south on the west side, the watershed of the Payette River, north and south, on the east side, the tributaries of the Salmon on the north, and the Snake and Payette rivers on the south, the Weiser River draining the county through the center and forming a confluence with the Snake at Weiser.

A recent map of Washington County shows over two hundred creeks and tributaries; so one can have a fair idea of the abundance of little valleys thus created by the waterways of the county. Two great, irregular ridges or divides run north and south through the county, protecting in the center the attractive valley of the Weiser, and fostering many broad strips of cozy little valleys almost up to the backbone. Settlement along the creeks on the slope of the mountains is not infrequent, and many charming places testify to the richness of the soil, the value of water, and the equable climatic

features of the country. Those great, rolling hills, seamed and scarred by time, are not, as would be at first imagined, worthless, except for their mineral store; vast herds of sheep and cattle are fattened on the nutritive bunchgrass with which they are clad, and many successful patches of wheat, oats, barley, rye, hay, and vegetables can be seen on some of the highest points—without the aid of irrigation. Then, too, the great abundance of timber creates a surface wealth that cannot be overestimated.

Down in the valley along the Weiser River is a series of most interesting basins, through which the river finds an outlet in narrow gorges or canyons. These basins, or valleys as they are termed, are named after some old settler or incident of their locality, and are not small strips of land running along the river's edge, but broad stretches of the most fertile and productive land to be found anywhere in the West. The lower, or Weiser River Valley, as it is called, is a wide strip of well-watered and cultivated land bordering on the Snake and running back to a ridge of low foothills, at its upper end tapering, like the neck of a bottle, into the Weiser Canyon. A little below



SACKING ORE FOR SHIPMENT AT THE BLUE JACKET MINE, SEVEN DEVILS DISTRICT.

"The Blue Jacket is the most extensively developed property in the camp, and is the only mine in the Seven Devils shipping ore today. . . . It is said to run over forty-five per cent copper, in addition to fair gold and silver values."



ON THE SUMMIT OF WHITE MONUMENT MOUNTAIN, SEVEN DEVILS DISTRICT, 9,000 FEET ABOVE SEA-LEVEL.

"The Copper Queen, the Arkansaa, the Helena, the Copper Crescent, the White Monument, the Alaska, the Lockwood Group, and many other notable properties in this neighborhood show considerable development, and the snort of the locomotive will thrill the camp into a spasms of activity never dreamed of by the old-timers of the Seven Devils."

Devils Elbow, in this canyon, Crane Creek puts in. This stream, with its many tributaries, covers a large body of splendid land, which grows grain, hay, vegetables and fruit prolifically. Over five townships of this land have been surveyed, and there is more room here for new people who are willing to work and make the improvements that are necessary in order to properly water the land.

Just above Weiser Canyon, Middle Valley begins. This is a well-settled, well-watered section comprising over three townships, and peopled by an energetic, thrifty class who, no

doubt, will take advantage of the new transportation facilities and increase the productive area of their holdings. Fruit, and all kinds of grain and hay, can be grown successfully here, and one may already look forward with confidence to a decided increase of production in all lines in Middle Valley.

Across a low divide from Middle Valley comes Salubria Valley on the Main Weiser, and Indian Valley on the Little Weiser, somewhat to the east. These two tracts of land consist of about eleven townships, and they cannot be excelled in productiveness by any land in Idaho.

These valleys are well-settled, and considerable of the land is cultivated; but there is room for many more people, and now, with cheap transportation, every foot of these beautiful valleys should be watered and be made to produce to its full capacity.

A substantial little town of over two hundred people has grown up at the lower end of Salubria Valley, about two miles away from the site selected for the new town on the railroad. The new place is to be called Cambridge, and was selected especially for its many advantages as a town site. It affords easy access to pure drinking-water, and the best opportunities for sewerage—two essentials woefully lacking in the old place; and, in addition, better distribution features for the entire country. A town of considerable importance should be built up here. It is the natural trading-point for this whole section, and if the mining development now being actively pushed in the Heath and Ruthburg districts continues, a town of more than ordinary importance will grow up surprisingly fast. It is difficult to enumerate the many local resources which the town can claim for its support. Outside of those two rich valleys, a big country gets its supplies at Salubria; and with the advent of the railroad this outside trade will be augmented tenfold.

The next body of land of any great dimension is Council Valley, which lies along the main Weiser, and comprises nearly eight townships of fine land. The great bulk of this valley is not cultivated, although a sufficient supply of water can be obtained to irrigate most of it. So little incentive existed, without a railroad, that the people were content with producing enough for their own use; but now conditions are changed, and new people will find in this valley many chances to buy splendid land at reasonable prices.

From the upper end of Council Valley one



A HANDSOME WEISER HOME.

"Weiser can boast of many handsome homes and substantial business houses, and the pride and taste manifested in home-building and shade-tree culture will soon result in making it the gem of the Snake River Valley."



PROSPECTING ON THE SUMMIT OF THE SEVEN DEVILS.

"The magnitude of the mining-field opened up by The Pacific and Idaho Northern Railway has no parallel in railroad history in the West. The famous copper region of the Seven Devils will have a railroad at last! It is nearly forty years since this celebrated camp was first discovered, and over twenty-five since the chief properties were first located."

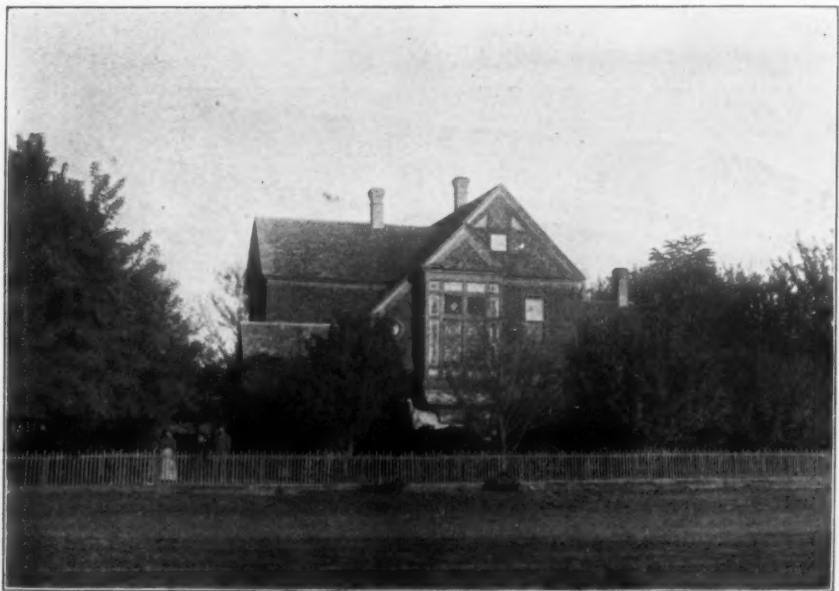
passes over to The Meadows on the Little Salmon River, which is the distributing point for many mining districts and a magnificent agricultural country. This upper region is so extensive that it is impossible to describe in detail the character of the lands, or the many opportunities in various lines that await the newcomer. The Little Salmon, with its many arteries, covers a great scope of country; and the Payette, with its enchanting chain of lakes and its hundreds of little feeders, exerts a strange fascination over one if once interested in this region.

In writing of the land along the Weiser River, I have overlooked many extensive valleys not directly on the Weiser—such as Man's Creek, Bacon Valley, both branches of Hornet Creek, and other well-known creeks along which big fields of hay and grain, healthy orchards, and comfortable homes can be seen as happy illustrations of what can be accomplished with a little labor on any of the watercourses in this territory. The drainage on the Snake River side, and on the Payette, and along the creeks of the Salmon offers similar inducements, and the time is not far distant when all the irrigable land will be not only watered, but bringing forth great wealth from the neglected and barren spots of today.

The land-seeker here in search of Government land will find conditions different from those which exist in the Western prairie States. Irrigation is the magic wand of Idaho, and without it no crop is continuously successful, except on those high ranges where snow prevails nearly half the year. Desert claims, and homestead and timber claims are to be found in plenty, but great care should be exercised in the selection of a location, as water is a prime necessity to one's success. The practice here is to find some creek with a piece of vacant land, and file on it as a homestead; and then to set to work to water

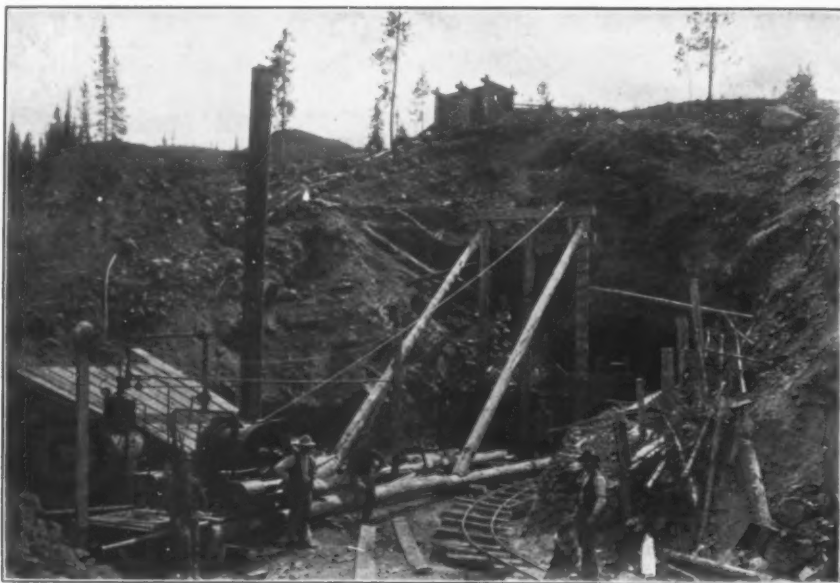
and reclaim it. This piece of land on some creek bottom insures an endless range for stock on the hills back of it, and a home base where winter supplies are raised for man and beast. I have seen some of the most delightful places in Idaho wrought out of repulsive and forlorn surroundings; so, with patience and energy, one can look forward to sure success. If an irrigated patch is not desired, one has only to move a little higher on the mountain flanks, or on the ridge, and select a place where cereals and hay can be grown successfully without the

aid of irrigation. Timber-claims have now become very attractive property, and there is no difficulty in securing claims of this kind, since they had no special value until the appearance of the railroad. Partially improved lands anywhere in Washington County have a great range in prices—varying between five dollars and five hundred dollars per acre. This will astonish many people not conversant with the conditions, but when the income-producing value is figured out, it is quite simple. As an illustration, let me take a piece of hay land



A MODERN WEISER RESIDENCE, SHOWING FRUIT AND SHADE-TREES SIX YEARS OLD.

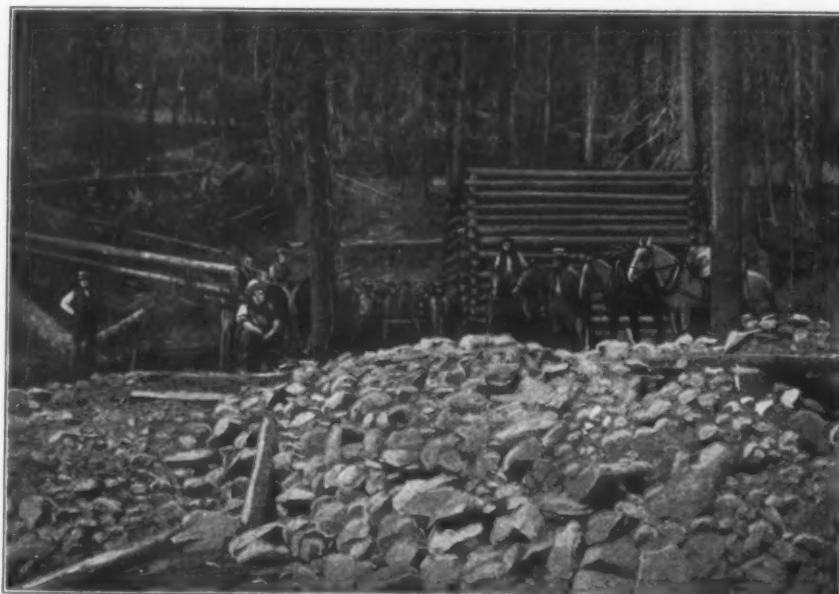
"Weiser, the judicial seat of Washington County, is a place of about twenty-three hundred people. . . . The chances for beautifying here are so numerous that it will not require much effort or expense to render the place an attractive educational and home center."



THE PEACOCK MINE, SEVEN DEVILS DISTRICT, SHOWING AN IMMENSE OUTCROP OF HIGH-GRADE COPPER ORE.



DEPOT AND GENERAL OFFICES OF THE PACIFIC & IDAHO NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, WEISER, IDAHO.



SHOWING A CROSS-CUT TUNNEL ON THE DECORAH MINE, SEVEN DEVILS DISTRICT.

alone, producing three crop to a season—of an average, say, of six tons to the acre. Hay sold here this year for six to ten dollars a ton; and when the expenses are deducted, a large margin remains in the shape of profit. All kinds of cereals and vegetables are equally profitable, and the fruit crop always commands a ready market and a bigger price than any irrigated fruit I know of. I can testify to the fine flavor of this fruit. The apples of the higher valleys have no peers west of the Mississippi River. Many pieces of partially improved land can be bought here at very reasonable figures, and improved lands, outside of bearing orchards, can be purchased as reasonably as anywhere in the West. Although this is an old-settled country, the developments are more backward than any place I know of with its opportunities, and practical people with some means, who are looking for homes, farms, business openings, manufacturing chances, or any line of investment, will find a comparatively new field here under ideal climatic conditions.

The magnitude of the mining-field opened up by The Pacific and Idaho Northern Railway has no parallel in railroad history in the West. The famous copper region of the Seven Devils will have a railroad at last! It is nearly forty years since this celebrated camp was first discovered, and over twenty-five since the chief properties were first located. The great need of the camp was cheap transportation, and many abortive railroad schemes were launched within the past twenty years to reach the Seven Devils; but The Pacific and Idaho Northern, it can at last be said, will be running trains into this rich copper belt within eight months. Grading and rock-work are now being vigorously carried on, but rail-laying on the Seven Devils Branch cannot be commenced until spring, owing to the deep snow around the highest properties. The fame of the Seven Devils mines has gone all over the world—wherever copper is mined or smelted, and one would consider this world-wide reputation justified on seeing the great surface-croppings of high-grade copper ore on many of the properties.

The best-known and oldest property in the camp is the Peacock, owned by Montana people. This property is now under bond, and is being developed by a large force of men. A great deal of work has been done on it in the past, and a big ore-dump of six or seven thousand tons of a good grade of ore is awaiting the coming of the railroad for shipment. The South Peacock, an adjoining property, is opened up by a shaft and other workings. This property, too, has a big lot of ore on the dump, and is now being prospected at great depth with a diamond-drill.

The Blue Jacket is the most extensively developed property in the camp, and is the only mine in the Seven Devils shipping ore today. The ore from the Blue Jacket is said to run over forty-five per cent copper, in addition to fair gold and silver values. This ore is transported over 110 miles by wagon to the railroad at Weiser, and is then sent to New York for treatment.

The Decorah has a great showing of fine ore on the surface. It is developed by tunnels and cross-cuts, and a long tunnel is now being driven to cross-cut the ore at a depth of over 200 feet.

The Mountain Queen, the Arkansas, the Helena, the Copper Crescent, the White Monument, the Alaska, the Lockwood Groupe, and many other notable properties in this neighborhood show considerable development, and the snort of the locomotive will thrill the camp into a spasm of activity never dreamed of by the old-timers of the Seven Devils.

to the Alton region, the Rapid River Country, Secesh Creek, the whole Upper Payette Basin, the Little and Big Salmon and their tributaries, and to a vast section of mining territory that would remain a sealed book, so far as development is concerned, without the aid of cheap transportation. Hundreds of prosperous mining-camps will spring up through the agencies of easy access and cheap transportation facilities, and a long-delayed prosperity will reach this region through the development of her marvelous mineral resources.

Nearly all the ores of this section are refractory and will have to be treated at home on a large scale or be shipped to the smelters outside—producing for the railway, in any event, large tonnage in bringing fuel and fluxes in, or in hauling the crude ore out. But this section is more fortunate than many places in this respect. An abundance of lime and iron are found here; and for building material a handsome gray granite and a beautifully-variegated marble abound along the line.

The wealth of commercial timber tributary to this road can better be conceived when the actual figures are set forth. It is estimated that over one billion feet of timber lies contiguous to the Seven Devils branch alone, and that over two and a half billion feet is tributary to the road between Weiser and the Salmon River. This timber is principally yellow pine, white pine, fir, and tamarack, and it will find a ready market when manufactured into lumber. A great deal of timber suitable for tie-making and other purposes is not recognized in this estimate; and the fuel supply from this region will bring enormous wealth to Washington and Idaho counties, and be an endless source of traffic to the railroad company.

Weiser, the judicial seat of Washington County, is a place of about twenty-three hundred people, and its rapid growth within the last six months is not due wholly to the railroad excitement, but to a realization of its position as a distributing center for a great inland empire. The town occupies a slightly location on the north bank of the Snake River, and is so situated that the best sanitation should prevail. There are many openings for municipal improvements, however, such as sewers, a water system, electric lights, and sidewalks—all of which, no doubt, will be furnished before the year is over. Weiser can boast of many handsome homes and substantial business houses, and the pride and taste manifested in home-building and shade-tree culture will soon result in making it the gem of the Snake River Valley. The chances for beautifying here are so numerous that it will not require much effort or expense to render the place an attractive educational and home center. Two hot springs of valuable medicinal properties are near the town—one about six miles west, and the other about eight miles east. Several prominent persons here are considering plans to pipe the water to town (where the erection of a natorium is contemplated) and thus heat the city with natural hot water. It would certainly add materially to the cleanliness and comfort of the community. The Snake River, as it passes Weiser, halts slowly on its way and forms a broad, deep expanse of the clearest water. This furnishes a fine field for all kinds of aquatic sports, a rowing course of a couple of miles or more being afforded easily. This same placid stream, a few miles lower, will furnish an unlimited and inexhaustible water-power. It is receiving much attention, just now, with a view to its utilization for reduction and refining-works.

The business equipment of Weiser is complete, in most respects; many of the old frame

stores are being supplanted on a larger scale by substantial brick and stone blocks. The town is well supplied with churches and schools. It has two newspapers, two banks, a flour-mill of 125 barrels' capacity, a creamery, brewery, wholesale liquor house, two large general stores, two hardware stores, dry-goods stores, a clothing house, two hotels, two drug-stores, a mineral-water factory, and a full quota of business houses in all lines. The business people are a bright, ambitious, energetic, go-ahead lot of men who have full confidence in their location and who take great delight in the forward strides of their town. If anyone wishes to come to a growing country—a country of great present and future possibilities, the Seven Devils region is a good part of the earth to head for.

LUCK OF CARIBOO BILL.

Nine years ago William Dettering, a German youth then in his teens, left his home at Evanston, Ill., for the Northwest Territory. He was a poor lad, and six years of mining in the Cariboo District did not make him a rich man. Then he quit, to seek fortune farther north in Alaska. He arrived in the Klondike District in the nick of time, and yesterday reached Seattle on the City of Topeka with Joe Staley, his partner, the two men bringing with them over \$150,000 in gold-dust and cash. They are worth in mines alone almost this sum each.

"Cariboo Bill," a Coast paper says, is the name by which Dettering is known on the Yukon. He is short, slight, with blue eyes, light hair, and a German cast of countenance. With all his wealth, he is modest and retiring.

"I'm going back to Evanston to see my folks, if they are still alive," he said. "I have not seen them for nine years, nor heard of them for a very long time. I don't know whether they are living or not—I only hope they are," and a wistful look came into the blue eyes of "Cariboo Bill."

Dettering is famous in Alaskan annals as the discoverer of French Hill, a high plateau at the intersection of Eldorado Creek and French Gulch. This is where Lippy's famous Eldorado claim is located.

One day in March, 1898, Dettering made up his mind that Lippy's golden stream had its origin in the steep bluff behind the creek benches. He followed his opinion up with hard labor. The result must have been good, for it took four men with all their strength and a stout fir scantling to carry into the Butler last night one of the two boxes of gold brought out by Dettering and his partner.

Romances have been written of the Klondike and its millionaires made in the turn of a card or in one panning of a gulch claim. Many of these romances were written only—they existed in the minds of the people who wrote them. But Dettering's tale is founded on actual fact. There is plenty of romance about it, plenty of hard luck, hardship, and dogged perseverance, all crowned at the last by magnificent fortune.

"Others had gone before me in prospecting French Hill," said Dettering in the Butler lobby last night. "They did not go high enough. Where I saw a group of men working on the morning of March 19, 1898, the dirt was but a little over a foot deep on bed-rock. The ground was frozen and the weather cold. I went to the top of the ridge, and sunk a prospect-hole. At seven feet I and Joe Staley, my partner, struck pay gravel. At night we took three pans in a sack to our cabin on the banks of the stream. We melted it out and panned it. There was \$189 in gold in the three pans.

"We fled before any one was the wiser. I had exhausted my right on Skookum, but Staley

got discovery claim and another. Then he divided with me."

Dettering would not tell how much he brought out. One box, which took four men to carry it, weighed 350 pounds to 400 pounds; another weighed 200 pounds. There was at least \$150,000 in gold in the two. Besides, Staley had two envelopes chock-full of bank-bills, and a sack of shining twenties, which he gave to the clerk to deposit in the hotel safe.

Both Staley and Dettering are roughly-dressed, hardy men. They are not college graduates. They are quiet, and say but little. French Hill is known as one of the richest spots in the Klondike. Dettering and his partner were only rich enough to own a prospector's outfit each when they struck the golden trail that led them both to independent fortune. This is "Cariboo Bill's" first visit to the States since 1890.

"When I get fixed up, here in Seattle, I'm going home," said Dettering again. "I want to see my folks first. I can help them the balance of their days now. After that I may go back to see our men take out the rest of that gold in French Hill."

DAKOTA GRASSES.

BUFFALO GRASS.

Millions of tiny pennons are flung
To the upland breezes they love the best,
From the curly mat of the buffalo-grass—
Which has stored the sunshine in its breast.
Now it has ripened, sweet and brown,
On the bluffs where the buffalo used to feed.
All winter long our gentle herds
May nibble and graze as much as they need.

RIVER-BOTTOM GRASS.

The joyful bobolink hovers and sings,
The red-winged blackbird's basket swings,
The big loon leaps as it spreads its wings—
In the grass of the lake-bed and bottom.

PIGEON GRASS.

It never jumps a claim,
Like common, vulgar weeds.
The farmer down on his luck
Finds it the friend he needs.

Wherever corn has failed
Through Outworm, Gopher & Co.,
Is one respectable plant—
Willing and anxious to grow.

Fine for the weanling calves
Are its tender blades as food;
The hen, that has stolen her nest,
Comes hither and raises the brood.

Every sort of fowl
Sparing the farmer's grain,
Will forage here for itself,
And scatter the seeds like rain.

NEEDLE GRASS.

Where, early in summer, was excellent grass,
Needle and thread are now showing.
To pay for your scratches, take comfort in this:
They grew that the squaws might be sewing.

BLUE-JOINT GRASS.

Tall and rich in the long ravines,
Grows grass that the horse desires.
I love it best in the later days,
Burning with Autumn's fires.

Russet and crimson, bronze and gold,
Every blade worth showing;
It carries me back to New England woods,
Where the leaves of October are glowing.

Chicago, Ill. JULIA SARGENT FISHER.

A FANTASY.

Tell me, O tell, when thou'rt dreaming,
Hast sleep's golden fancy a place—
Each night, as its elixir comes in view, love,
O'er billows that day's light efface?
Does my presence, like real, ever greet thee,
Through lands as thou journeying seem—
Remote from fierce cares of the sun-time,
Ever see'st me, love, in a dream?
When sleep on thine eyes presses heavy,
And thought seems to drowsily go,
Giving place to the night-god's retinue,
Nigh the land where the red poppies grow,
Ever see'st a face that with love for thee beams—
Rememb'rest thou me in the land of thy dreams?
Seattle, Wash. MARIE WINSLOW.

TWO NORTHERN WISCONSIN COUNTIES.

By P. L. Holland.

Taylor County, situated in the central-northern part of Wisconsin, demonstrated to skeptics what Northern Wisconsin could bring to a State Fair, and, ranking second in the State, sent some people home with the firm conviction that, had they tried, they could have done as well. But, whatever the convictions, Taylor County had the showing at the fair.

The value of Northern Wisconsin for agricultural purposes is little known and less appreciated by those not living in that section. This general ignorance is not difficult to un-

tion facilities, right at hand at many points. Those interested would do well to investigate the exceptional opportunities this section affords. The county is also known as the great hemlock county of the State. It supports four very large tanneries at different points, their product being valued way up among the thousands.

Medford, the capital of Taylor County, situated in the southeastern part of the county and on the Wisconsin Central Line, is as picturesque a place as it is prosperous. Nestling

carriage factory, a large tannery, a good brewery, supplying a large demand; a cheese factory, and a cigar factory which turns out 15,000 cigars per day, mostly high-grade goods, for which there is found a ready sale, as all the dealers uphold home industry.

The retailing branches are also well represented by an up-to-date class of merchants who do not allow themselves to get rusty. There are eight groceries, five large dry-goods stores, two boot and shoe stores, three drug-stores, four newspapers, eight hotels, thirteen saloons, paying \$500 license each; four flour-and feed-stores, four blacksmith shops, three meat-markets, all encouraging home stock-raising; two jewelry stores, three millinery stores, two State banks, capitalized at \$25,000 each, and each doing a big business; three graded schools and a high school, all with an efficient corps of teachers; and churches of all denominations. Medford has waterworks and an electric-light plant, and makes a truly imposing appearance at night—with its well-lighted streets and homes.

Nor must I omit mentioning the hunting and fishing immediately surrounding and in the vicinity of the town. Many of the streams are stocked with speckled and rainbow trout, and have a wide reputation among fishermen. With its climatic advantages, and a hotel with every comfort and under the best of management within easy access of all the streams and lakes, one will find this an ideal summer retreat.

PRICE COUNTY.

Just north of Taylor County is Price County. While enjoying all the agricultural advantages of its neighbor on the south, it also affords many natural sheep-raising inducements. The burnt lands, of which there is about 150,000 acres, are ready for sheep without further improvement. They are covered with tame grasses and blue grass and white clover in abundance, and for red clover the soil is a veritable paradise, making the entire burnt region one immense carpet. The climate will also prove one of the strongest aids to successful sheep-raising. The steady cold of winter gives appetite, tone, and vigor. Sleet, slush, and mud are quite unknown. It is steady cold from early December to early April. The mercury goes no higher in summer and no lower in winter than in Chicago, Omaha, or Buffalo, a rather remarkable climatic condition for this high latitude, but due, it is affirmed, to the influence of neighboring Lake Superior. The winter-feeding season is no longer than in Northern Illinois, and the grazing season is not two weeks shorter. For the special sheep crops, such as



MAIN OR FRONT STREET IN MEDFORD, COUNTY SEAT OF TAYLOR COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

derstand when we remember that, in its primeval state, Wisconsin was a vast forest, and that the agricultural possibilities of the land never received a second thought. When the pine was cut, the land upon which it had grown received no more thought from the lumberman than the dust of his saw-mill. Thus everything conspired from the beginning to keep the people from thinking that this northern country had even half value in an agricultural way.

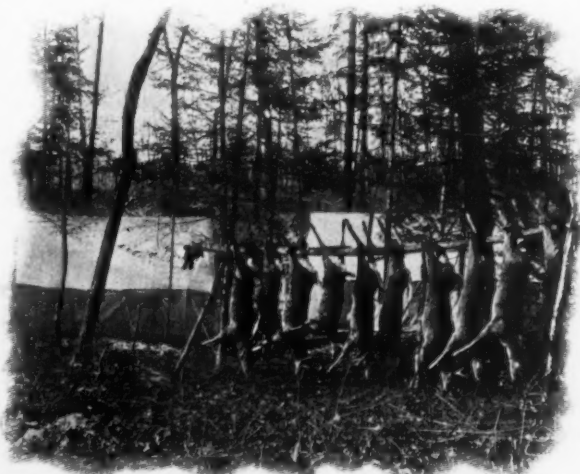
Taylor County has been called by many of its own farmers the garden spot of Wisconsin. The fine character of the land, and the thrift of the new farmers, give promise of one of the most prosperous farming sections in the State. Already has the dairy industry been established there, and the cheese manufactured at Medford, the county seat, has a fine reputation.

The population of the county is about 10,000, an increase of 5,000 since 1885. About 3,000 of this population are between the ages of four and twenty years, and for these Taylor County provides about eighty schools.

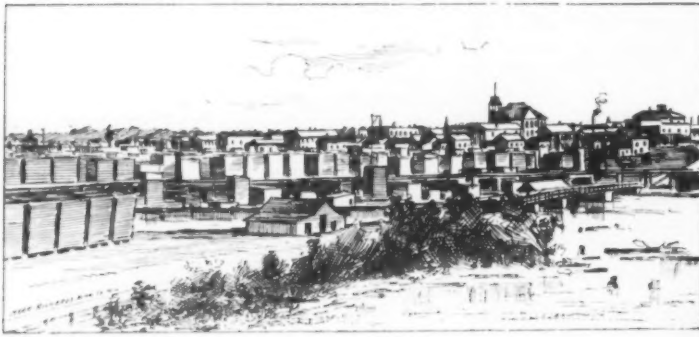
The immense hard-wood forests in this county still prove of great value to the hardwood manufactory plants. There is need for many other industries of this kind; and manufacturers can find water-power, besides transporta-

tion facilities, right at hand at many points. Those interested would do well to investigate the exceptional opportunities this section affords. On the summit, towering above all, we see the high school, the court-house and jail, and the elegant new modern hotel, of which the people are justly proud. The town was founded in 1873, the year the Wisconsin Central was cutting its right of way, and in 1874 the road was completed. The first settlers were principally English, but the population since shows the Germans predominating. They are an intelligent and well-to-do class, and to this peaceful and law-abiding people may credit be given that in three years Medford has tried only one criminal case for the entire county.

The first manufactory was a lumber-mill established in 1874, since which time have been added an excelsior-and planing-mill, a table-leg factory, a grist-mill, a wagon and



SPOILS OF THE CHASE IN A NORTHERN WISCONSIN HUNTING-CAMP.



PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN, BEFORE THE GREAT FIRE IN 1884.



HAULING LOGS TO PHILLIPS.



A LOAD OF TAN-BARK BOUND FOR THE TANNERY.



PHILLIPS ONE YEAR AFTER THE GREAT FIRE.

oats, rye, pease, cabbage, turnips, and fodder-corn, no country in America can beat this region.

The water supply could hardly be improved. From the City of Phillips to Ashland, the whole country is dotted with lakes; and trout brooks, streams and creeks abound in picturesque beauty.

The local commercial advantages are very large. They have the famous Gogebic Range; the copper and iron mines of Lake Superior's shores; lumber-mills, coke-kilns—all these with a total of some 300,000 hearty workingmen, thus making a home market even better than the greatest sheep and lamb market in the world.

The soil of Price County is divided into four kinds—sandy loam, light clay, heavy clay, and swamp. Crop-growing is by no means an experiment here, upwards of 700 farmers having tilled Price County lands from one to twelve years, their experience having been most satisfactory.

Phillips, the county seat of Price County, was founded in 1876, about the time the Wisconsin Central, on its way to Lake Superior, had been extended through the wilderness to this point. In 1890 Phillips was incorporated as a city. Its growth was slow but sure, and the beginning of 1894 found a fine system of waterworks and electric-lights in operation.

On July 27, 1894, at noon, the residents of this prosperous community enjoyed their noon-day meal all unconscious of impending danger, for at 3 o'clock the town was a mass of flames, and sundown found it a complete ruin. Perhaps nothing will give the reader a better idea of the wonderful vitality and resources of this people, than to say that in just one year from the date of the fire, Phillips was rebuilt on a much better basis than ever—a fire limit having been established, and all the business blocks constructed of stone and brick. The town is situated on the shore of a small lake,

and is surrounded by the very finest of agricultural lands, good roads radiating from it in all directions. The principal industries are lumbering and the manufacturing of leather. The tannery consumes fifty to seventy cords of bark per day throughout the year, and depends in a large measure upon the farmers for its supply. The lumbering plant is the largest on the Wisconsin Central Line, having a capacity of fifty million feet annually.

The court-house is a fine structure erected at a cost of \$25,000, the high school having cost \$15,000. There are five churches, and the Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges each own commodious and sightly buildings. The business blocks have modern conveniences, and the homes are all that heart could wish, with large and elegantly kept lawns. A splendid hotel of the cottage order, furnishing all its own dairy products, with cream as yellow as cheese—together with home-grown berries, is one of the town's great attractions for visitors.



PRICE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, AT PHILLIPS.

Phillips needs a paper-mill, and large and small hardwood factories would find abundant material to work with for many years to come, as the hardwood harvest has hardly yet begun. Also many other industries which flourish best in a rich and extensive agricultural, stock and sheep-raising country, would do well here.

The retail and professional lines are well and ably represented, the stocks of the different stores being all that can be desired. I found nothing lacking, except a steam laundry. All conditions help to make Phillips a happy place of residence. With big game and little game right at its very doors, and the best fishing in all this "land of bright waters," one would search long and far for a more desirable outing resort.

Next in population is Prentice, also in Price County. Here the "Soo" Railway crosses the Wisconsin Central, thus opening this section to markets in four directions, and making the town a very attractive center to farmers and manufacturers. There are fine openings at this point for several new industries. At present the large tannery of the W. S. Leather Company is the only manufacturing plant of importance the place can boast, although it gives employment to a large number of men. All the branches of retailing are well covered, but Prentice needs a good bank. The town is situated on the Jump River, and makes a very wholesome appearance for a community that is given over to lumbering.

In the very northern part of this county is the smaller, but by no means the less important, town of Park Falls. Little more than a lumbering camp two years ago, it is now one of the important manufacturing centers of this entire section. Among these plants is the mammoth Flambeau Paper Mill, supplied by two pulp-mills, and a large saw-mill and planing-mill, the output of which is very large. There is also the extensive plant of the Athens Cooperage and Lumber Company. The busi-

ness of getting out tan-bark, cedar posts, logs, heading material and the like makes Park Falls a shipping point of no mean importance. The West Fork of the Flambeau River, which passes through this town, offers one of the most splendid water-powers in Northern Wisconsin. No small town is more favored by nature, or promises more for the future. It has one of the largest dry-goods and general stores in the county, as well as an up-to-date grocery and meat-market. Altogether, the retailing interests are well covered, though I cannot resist mentioning the excellent opening here for a small, first-class, modern hotel. It is what Park Falls is entitled to, and what she needs.

GATHERING CRANBERRY CROPS.

The Odanah Indians are still bringing in cranberries to Ashland merchants, but the time for gathering this succulent product of the marshes of Northern Wisconsin is past, on account of the heavy frosts. Cranberries grow in nearly every marsh in the northern part of the State. The colder the water, the better. Picking cranberries is a most delightful pastime. The necessary paraphernalia are a pair of hip rubber-boots, a basket, and if possible a rake.

A few weeks ago I was near the mouth of the Brule River, where cranberries abound. An immense marsh opened up between two hills from Lake Superior, and I was told that this was an ordinary cranberry marsh, such as you can find anywhere along the marshy banks of the creeks and sloughs that open into the lake, or along the banks of rivers, ponds, creeks, and sloughs anywhere in Northern Wisconsin. I was told to put on a pair of rubber-boots reaching to the hips, and that I would find a "rake" on the grounds. Nothing resembling a rake was to be seen, but at last what was meant for this article was pointed out. It is nothing more or less than a shingle with one edge cut into teeth, with sides and back nailed on, and a handle, all very much after the fashion of a sugar-scoop. With this arrangement you simply scoop up the berries—just as though you would run your fingers up through the bushes.

Cranberry bushes grow in a soft, spongy, mossy peat. Walking through the marsh, the feet sink down into the moss fully six inches. The clear, ice-cold water comes over your ankles, at times half-way to the knees. There is no mud. The cranberry-bushes are not much over a foot in height, the lower half of the bushes growing in the water, the berries growing just above the water. Early frosts do not injure the fruit; in fact, the frost does not touch them until several weeks after the vegetation further inland from the water has been killed. One can pick a large quantity with the assistance of a rake, but if a rake is used, the sticks and leaves will be so numerous in your basket that it will make quite a job to pick them over.

Enough cranberries go to waste in the swamps of Northern Wisconsin every year to supply the entire market of the State. Only a few marshes are picked. There is no attempt at cultivation, and there is no more attempt at ownership than there is of the wild strawberry-fields, or the blueberry and red raspberry-fields; and thousands of bushels rot and go to waste every year.—*Ashland (Wis.) Press.*

VALUABLE WISCONSIN PEARLS.—Isaac Wing of Lynxville, Wis., brought to Prairie du Chien recently a pearl weighing fifty-seven grains. It is said to be perfectly round and flawless. Experts who are buying pearls taken from the Wisconsin River, pronounce it one of the largest and most perfect-shaped pearls found in the State. Its value is several hundred dollars.

A BRACE OF MINNESOTA VILLAGES.

The village of Elbow Lake, the county seat of Grant County, Minn., was platted October 28, 1886, and was the third village in the county to be invested with the dignity of municipal incorporation. Its origin is to be attributed to the electors of the district, who, as early as 1873, saw in the location a central point easily accessible from all parts of the county. The final disposition of the county-seat question, and the erection of the court-house in 1878, set at rest all doubts as to the future of Elbow Lake. The quick development and general advancement in educational, social, and commercial channels have been steady and permanent. Its central location, with reference to convenience in the management and transaction of county affairs; its proximity to extensive agricultural areas and trade districts; its excellent shipping facilities; its model schools and numerous social organizations, backed by an energetic, public-spirited and progressive people, are advantages accorded to a village of its years.

Elbow Lake is bordered by an undulating prairie with deep, rich soil. The surface soil is a black loam, slightly mixed with sand to a depth of two to ten feet. The subsoil is a re-



ON LAKE MINNEWASKA, GLENWOOD, MINN.

tentive stratified yellow clay. The surface soils, from one to ten feet in depth, are usually well supplied with nitrogen and phosphates, the two most important elements for plant growth. The clay soils are very rich in potash and lime. There are still large tracts of land upon which the sod has never been turned, and which can be had on very reasonable terms and prices. It is a cereal-growing district. Wheat was formerly the exclusive grain product, but in recent years many farmers have taken to diversified farming with very satisfactory results.

Until within the past few years stock-raising was practically a neglected industry, vast ranges of nutritious grasses annually going to waste. In recent years, however, the farmers have taken more active interest in this most important auxiliary to agricultural pursuits. Abundant feed can be secured simply for the trouble and expense of cutting and gathering it; there are thousands of acres of it, thus affording an abundance of flesh-producing grasses. The dairy business is also receiving encouragement now. It is a pleasant region to visit. About Elbow Lake are many small but very pretty bodies of water where wild fowl and other game are found in abundance,

and to which hunters and anglers come again and again. The "Soo Line" affords direct transportation facilities, and the townspeople and hospitable farmers do the rest. A whiff of this pure air, coupled with a reasonable amount of physical exercise, will do more for one in a week than physics can do in years.

GLENWOOD.

At the head of Lake Minnewaska, lying in a pretty glen, with the most beautiful surroundings imaginable, is Glenwood. A short sketch of this lovely town is wholly inadequate to convey a true idea of its attractiveness, for they must indeed be seen and experienced to be appreciated. It is one of the most thriving villages in Minnesota, and it is situated in Pope County, of which it is the judicial seat. As for beauty of location, it is unsurpassed, and may well be called the "Eden Spot" of the Gopher State. Here, too, one can breathe the fresh air, and drink pure spring water, which nature has provided from several founts.

The streets of the city are clean and well kept, and are lighted with electric lights. The main street runs from the lake up the incline to the top of the hill and to the "Soo" depot. This street alone is over a mile in length.

Many dwellings, as well as other buildings have been constructed during the summer, which have greatly added to the prosperous appearance of the town. A high-school building, recently erected, and an academy comprise the two educational institutions of the town. Two first-class hotels are looking after visiting guests, and too much praise cannot be given them. Two railroads enter the town, and have their depots on top of the hill. They are the "Soo" and the Northern Pacific, and they run two trains each way daily. Way and local freights pass through the place almost any time of the day, owing to the fall movement of the big crops.

Much has been said about springs, but none can excel in pureness of water the crystal springs of Glenwood. From only one of these springs, situated up among the hills, the entire village is supplied; and it also furnishes the water-power for the fire department, in case of a conflagration. A reservoir has been built to keep the water free from all impurities by means of a strainer and tank; and in case of fire an automatic valve in the reservoir is opened, and this reserve water is at once ready for use. Glenwood has the best fire protection of any town in the State of its size. It has plenty of water, and an able fire department.

The waters of the numerous Glenwood springs are free from contamination, and are pronounced most excellent. The surplus water from the springs runs its way down the hills in small brooklets to Lake Minnewaska, which can well be called the gem of Minnesota lakes in point of beauty and grandeur. A driveway along its shores has been constructed, and is known as the "eight mile driveway." It makes an interesting as well as pleasant outing, on account of its beautiful scenery. Glenwood is fast coming to the front as a popular summer resort, people from all over Uncle Sam's domain coming here for recreation—the Easterners pronouncing it not unlike Lake Champlain in appearance.

BEN. BROKKE.



Turtle Mountain Indians.

The Rolla (N. D.) *Star* recently published interesting statistics relating to the Turtle Mountain Indians. It gives the population of full bloods at 266; mixed bloods, inside the reservation 1,551; mixed bloods, outside reservation, 551; total Indian population, 2,396. Of these 1,235, are males, and 1,134 are females.

The number of Indians who can read, is given as 1,200. Those who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse, number 1,400. There are 728 children of school age—383 males and 345 females. It is estimated that the Indians earn sixty-five per cent of their subsistence by labor, either for themselves or others. During the past year there were fourteen formal marriages, eighty-nine births, and sixty-two deaths.

The number of acres cultivated during the year was 7,194, and 621 acres were broken. For pasturage, 2,865 have been fenced. The stock owned is as follows: Horses 1,307, cattle 548, swine 126, sheep 51, domestic fowls 3,527. The report shows progress in all ways.

A Remarkable Pool.

Because Sheriff Reagan, of Butte, and a bunch of his deputies gave some of their wearing-apparel a needed bath in one of the Yellowstone National Park pools, a new wonder has been added to that region of wonders.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Glenn, of Georgetown, who have just returned from the park, tell the story, says the *Anaconda* (Mont.) *Standard*. The sheriff and his party were in the park about the time the Glenn party was there. Red sweaters were the badges of the Reagan outfit.

One day the Reaganites concluded that a washing would do the sweaters no harm. Accordingly, they soaked them in one of the bubbling pools. While doing so one of the sweaters escaped and went below—to astonish the natives of the under world.

During the process of soaking the sweaters, the pool made a trade. The pool took on a brilliant cardinal hue, imparted by the sweaters, while the sweaters came out a subdued liver-color.

After the soaking, the Reaganites moved on some distance and camped. That evening a party of soldiers overtook, and camped with, them. During the evening the protectors of the park discoursed upon its wonders.

"One of the most remarkable things," said a brawny trooper, "is a variegated pool, back yonder. It changes its color, now and then. Yesterday it was the color of the other pools, but today it is a bright red. I have never seen it described, and I am going to report it as something remarkable. Did you notice it?"

They had noticed it, but the conversation was changed at once, without any explanation being offered by the party from Butte.—*Livingston* (Mont.) *Post*.

A Lucky Gift.

An interesting mixture of fact and fiction is the following from the New York *Saturday Evening Post*. It says:

Even more romantic than the career of Senator W. A. Clarke, the 'copper king' of Montana, is the rise of United States Senator George

L. Turner of Washington. A few years ago Mr. Turner was a political power in his State, and while he was an unsuccessful candidate for the senate, he still had influence enough to defeat the re-election of Senator Allen, and for two years Washington was represented in the National Capital by one senator only.

Shortly after this struggle Mr. Turner lost his fortune, and the future looked black indeed. About the same time, a party of miners came into his law-office. They had struck a lead in British America, near Victoria, and wanted some law-papers made out.

"We can't pay you cash for 'em, George," said one of the party, "but we'll give you some stock, and call it square."

"I don't want the stock, boys," returned Turner; "we've known each other for some time, and I'll do the work for nothing."

"No, siree!" replied the leader; "we pay as we go," and his comrades nodded approval.

"Well, you keep your stock, and pay me cash when you get it."

"We'd ruther give you the stock, George," urged the miner; and, to please them, Turner took the certificates and tucked them away. During their stay in town they put up at a miners' hotel, and paid out more of the certificates over the bar for liquor, which the host unwillingly received.

That was two years ago. Today Senator Turner is a millionaire through those same mining-stocks, the hotel-keeper is out of business and is living on his money, and the mine is the famous Le Roy, one of the richest in the West.

An Eccentric Hospital Patient.

Pete McDonald, a brother of Alex McDonald, the millionaire king of the Klondike, left the Seattle hospital a few weeks ago, after being detained there nine weeks with a broken leg. The break refused to heal, and the member was amputated.

Pete, though not so well-known as his brother, is nevertheless rich, and when he visited Portland last winter, a correspondent says, he spread his money freely, as befits a generous Klondiker.

McDonald is a curious character at close range. His suddenly-acquired wealth in the gold lands developed strange traits which caused some amusement in the ward, where the writer was also confined at the time of McDonald's accident.

Beside Pete's bed, on a stand, was some \$300 in \$20 gold-pieces. With these he amused himself, stacking them up and building little heaps to while away the time. For hours he would lie there, lovingly fingering the gold-pieces.

But the funniest feature of it all was the fact that Pete insisted on wearing a \$500 diamond in the bosom of his nightshirt. The diamond was as big as the end of one's thumb, and its glittering rays seemed to comfort Pete as he toyed with it in his hours of pain. Every night, the millionaire would fasten the diamond in the bosom of his nightshirt before going to sleep.

The stack of gold and the big diamond were unusual sights in a hospital-ward, but as Pete paid the best price of any patient in the hospital, and commanded the best attention, his whims were humored.

The accident to McDonald, which resulted in the loss of his limb, occurred last April. When he was starting for the North he fell off the train as it was leaving the depot at Seattle. One leg was broken. The surgeon tried to save the member, but it could not be done. McDonald impatiently took to his bed, and the limb was amputated. He had scarcely recovered enough strength to travel, and his amputated limb was in bad shape, when he insisted on

getting up and starting for the North to attend to business. He journeyed to Dawson, and suffered tortures that would have killed ordinary men without his power of endurance. When he returned he had to go back to the hospital, where he was treated for over two months before he was in fit condition to walk.

A Hungry Fish.

The fall crop of fish-stories is ripe, and the yield is heavy. No one has better samples to show than Dr. O. W. Nixon, who has been on his annual trip to Manitowish after maskalonge. Doctor Nixon tells some very interesting tales to show the voraciousness of the fish. They will eat almost anything, and have driven out or devoured all the other fish except the pike, and do not hesitate to dine off the latter whenever practicable. His first story to illustrate their appetite is this:

"We were still-fishing in a pike hole, and my brother got a good strike. The fish got under the boat, and broke the line. The next morning, when we started out, my brother jokingly notified us all that if anyone caught that fish with his hook in him he should claim it. Well, not more than 800 feet from the same hole, Doctor Talbot got a good fish and landed him. It was my brother's fish. His hook, sinker, and four or five feet of line were in plain evidence. A fish must be hungry to bite the next day with all that in his internal machinery.

"But the mere fact that a masky has a single hook in him will not satisfy him; neither will a spoon-hook. I once found a man sitting on the bank disconsolate. A maskalonge had taken his last spoon-hook, and pretty much all his line. While he was telling me, I got a strike, and landed the fish. He had fifty or sixty feet of line attached to him, and a spoon-hook in his mouth!

"Two more instances, and I think I have proved my point. I have seen a maskalonge dart out of the reeds and bite at the bright copper-binding on an oar, and then take a spoon-hook playing behind the boat. But the most remarkable example of his insatiable appetite was a fish caught by Clarence Peck. When he was landed in the boat there were feathers sticking out of his mouth. We cut him open, and there was a full-grown mud-hen inside of him! The process of digestion had not yet begun, yet the fish had bit at another bait."—*Duluth* (Minn.) *News Tribune*.

A Sketch of Montana Life.

The most remarkable thing to me—and it is so common as to excite no remark at all—is to see the children flying along the streets of Missoula on bicycles, like swallows. Often there are a lot of eight or ten, with a smaller tot perched up in front, dodging teams and turning corners until your hair stands on end to see them; but the little snipes seem as much at ease as if seated in a rocking-chair.

The "coming woman" of Montana (and some of them are here already) will evidently be a remarkably self-possessed young person; will ask for no "percentage" over her big brother physically or mentally; will, by virtue of out-door exercises and the independence of the knowledge that all avenues of progress are open to her, take her rightful place as an equal factor in the equation of human progress. She will face the rampageous and bloodthirsty cow with equanimity, and even gaze on the "smallest monstrous mouse that creeps on floor" without having a fit.

I will mention one instance of a phenomenal memory—a girl of eighteen or nineteen years, who presides at the general-delivery window in the post-office here. The second, or, at most, the

third time you go to the window for your mail, she will turn to the proper box and hand you your letters before you mention your name. Considering that 400 or 500 people get mail through the general-delivery window, I think this is really a remarkable feat.

To Eastern people, whose ideas of Montana are formed by the accounts of the old placer-mining days, when the laws were administered by vigilance committees, and when a six-shooter was considered an indispensable adjunct to a gentleman's toilet, a visit to Butte, Helena, Missoula, or Great Falls is a revelation. To meet, instead of the "Alkali Ike" and "Broncho Petes" they were expecting to see, well-dressed gentlemen of culture and refinement; and instead of the "Calamity Janes," "Sour Dough Sals," and "Cattle Kates" of sensational newspaper stories, Paris-clad and educated ladies, who are inclined to regard the East as "back numberish" and provincial, upsets all their preconceived ideas in regard to the "wild and woolly West."—*Missoula (Mont.) Missoulian.*

He was Going in the Spring.

"I see by the papers," said the young barber, as he paused to strop his razor, "that the Cape

tremulous snicker from the crowd that followed.

"He's worth \$200,000! Made it all on the beach, too. Just kep' workin' away with his little gold-pan, payin' no 'tention to the wildest stories of Klondike an' other places; an' now he's just three hundred thousand dollars ahead of the game.

"Of course it's hard to ostrichize yerself from society for two years, but when you quit four hundred thousand dollars to the good, like Bill, it pays.

"An' the creeks is just as rich.

"In my opinion one creek is jes' as rich as another, an' perhaps a little richer.

"Now, take Anvil Creek, for instance. That's where Bill made his pile. I'll tell you a little yarn concernin' that creek that might be hard to b'lieve, if it came from anybody else.

"There was a little Swede that came into the camp dead-broke, an', not knowin' this, some blunderin' donkey sandbagged him for his pile. When the Swede come to, he found by him a flour-sack filled with rocks and dirt that he had been laid out with, lookin' a real sand-bag. He opened the sack, washed out the truck in an old tomato-can, an' cleaned up just \$500 in dust and nuggets."

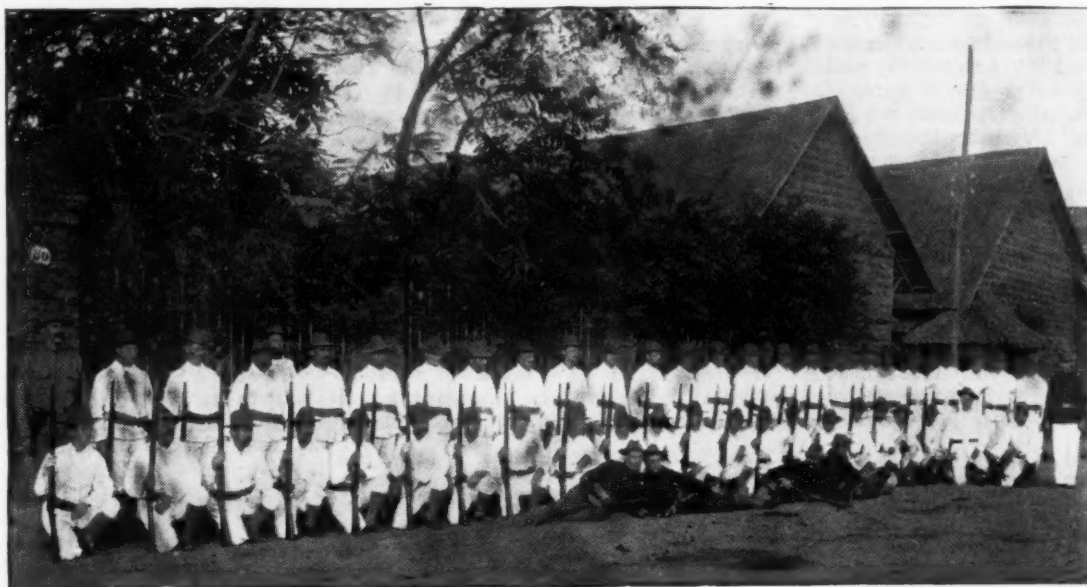
"But," remarked the White River farmer, "there have been many big fortunes brought from Dawson. I know some of the parties that brought 'em."

"Don't you fool yerself," growled the tall man. "When these parties you speak about goes up and finds they can't get no gold, they're ashamed to let the public know they've been fooled, so they monkey round at longshorein- or somethin' fer a few weeks, an' then come down an' claim their pile was made minin'. You needn't talk Dawson to me.

"Now, in Nome, on Pine Creek," he continued—"that's where Bill Nevins made his \$600,000. A man found a nugget worth \$2,000 in less'n a minute. You bet, Nome is the place!"

"Yes," said the pale young man who hadn't spoken before; "I believe that in general an extremely felicitous horoscope is drawn for the future of Cape Nome."

"It's a d—d lie!" thundered the tall man, bringing down his hand on the table with a crash that knocked two bay-rum bottles off the shelf. "It's an outrage! There isn't a word of truth in it! Cape Nome is all right. I don't care what they say."



A NORTH DAKOTA COMPANY OF U. S. VOLUNTEERS (COMPANY I OF WAHPETON) IN WHITE UNIFORMS IN FRONT OF ITS QUARTERS AT MALATE, IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Nome Country promises to be the richest in Alaska."

Then the tall man near the end of the long row of waiting customers laid aside his paper, and observed, "That's the truest thing you ever said, sonny.

"Yes, sir; that's good sense," he continued. "Nome's the richest diggin's of the whole shoot-in'-match. Klondike ain't in it. Why, take the beach diggin's alone. Look at the millions and millions o' dollars taken out o' there already."

"As bad as all that?" asked the professional pessimist, who was getting a hair-cut.

"Yes; that's right," hotly retorted the tall man; "an' if you don't want to b'lieve it, go up there and see for yourself."

The crowd murmured its approval, and the cynic relapsed.

"Just look at ole Bill Nevins," continued the tall man. "He went up a year ago with nothin' but a two-dollar gold-pan, which he had to run in debt for. Do you know how he stands now, financially?"

"Still owes for the gold-pan," suggested the cynic.

The tall man ignored the remark, and also the

A long silence fell upon the crowd, broken at length by a man in one of the chairs calling for bay rum.

"I think I'll go up to Nome in the spring," remarked the farmer from White River.

"What formations seem to predominate up there?" asked an old gentleman; "pyrites, fossiliferous ore, free-milling—"

"Ain't none o' them things up there at all," said the tall man; "nothin' but gold. Oh, it's a great country!"

Then some one remarked that \$8,000,000 from Dawson was a pretty fair record in its way, and expressed a strong doubt that the Cape Nome Country would prove as rich.

"Eight million dollars!" howled the tall man. "Don't you b'lieve it! They're tryin' to give you a fill! There isn't a word of truth in it! Guess they've taken \$8,000,000 out of Nome, but they never got that much out of Dawson. I dunno what you fellers would do, if you didn't have some one that's posted to set you right once in a while.

"There ain't no gold in Dawson, and never was. The whole scheme is a flim-flam game. I'm dead next to their Dawson racket!"

"How does Michigan Creek seem to be turning out?" said the barber, with a wink at the crowd.

"Michigan Creek is boomin'," said the tall man. "Millions is bein' made there. That's where Bill Nevins made \$900,000."

"And how's Hohangho Creek?"

"Couldn't be better. Nuggets there like hens'-eggs," yelled the tall man.

"And the Styx?"

"Fine. One feller cleaned up \$5 out of a chicken's crop there."

Just then a man entered the shop. He caught sight of the tall man.

"Well, Hank," he said, "I haven't seen you for three years. I've been up in Alaska. Been at Cape Nome ever since the excitement. It's a great camp, old man. You ought to go up there."

"Didn't I understand you to say you'd been in Alaska?" said the barber to the tall man.

There was a moment's silence. The tall man turned red.

"No," he said. "I ain't been there yet. But, by —! I'm goin' in the spring."—*Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer.*

AT THE HEAD OF THE GREAT LAKES.

By Austin L. Halstead.

To write of the Head of the Great Lakes is to write of what is perhaps the most interesting section of commercial North America. A few years ago this territory was interesting only because of its unique isolation. In the mind of the general public it was a cold, inhospitable region washed by the waters of an inland sea upon the bosom of which few sails were seen and still fewer steamers. It was a good country to fell trees in, and an excellent hunting-ground for hardy sportsmen. Of agriculture and of trade and commerce, except in a desultory fashion, it had little. Much of it was terra incognita. Finally Duluth began to forge ahead as a lumber market. Gradually the straggling aggregation of houses grew into a town of fair proportions, and after a while Proctor Knott's famous speech in Congress raised such a breeze about the "Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas" that it was wafted into national prominence. From that day to this the Head of the Lakes has prospered. In 1880 the population of Duluth was 3,483; today it is at least 70,000. In 1880 the City of Superior, just across the bay on the Wisconsin shore, was also struggling along with a small population—waiting for some one to seize a golden opportunity and set on foot a half-dozen industries that should draw attention to its fine harbors and build up a city. The promoter came, the half-dozen industries were started, the town grew, and today its population may safely be placed at 35,000. In these two cities at the Head of the Lakes, then, in this month of November, 1899, is a combined population of at least 100,000—the masculine element of

which represents unlimited energy and unconquerable enterprise.

Were a stranger to ask, "What have these cities at the Head of the Lakes to subsist upon?" the files of this magazine for the past nine years or more would supply him with all necessary information. For what they have had all along they have now, and what they have now they will have in the future—only they will have a great deal more of it. You can no more shut off prosperity from Duluth and Superior than you can dry up the waters of that mighty lake. So long as industrial activity is maintained in the United States—so long as Europe needs American grain and flour, and the Great Northwest needs coal and merchandise, just so long will these cities at the Head of the Lakes continue to grow in wealth and population. It is from the lakes that their greatest prosperity has come in the past, and it is from the lakes that they will draw their chief sustenance in the future. Year by year this commerce increases in volume. Year by year are new vessels added to the Great Lakes fleet—huge steamers and freighters that were undreamt of a decade ago. Let us view this development in cold type:

In 1880 the amount of coal received at the Head of the Lakes was 60,000 tons; in 1898 it had jumped to 2,549,411 tons.

In 1880 the iron ore output at the Head of the Lakes was—naught; in 1898 it amounted to 5,871,801 tons.

In 1880 the number of bushels of wheat received at the Head of the Lakes, and flour as wheat, aggregated 1,347,679; in 1898 it reached

the handsome total of 82,118,129 bushels.

In 1880 the total of all kinds of grain received was 1,397,679 bushels; in 1898 the total amounted to 101,546,751 bushels.

In 1880 no flour was manufactured at the Head of the Lakes; in 1895 the flour output was 3,508,055 barrels, and in 1898 it was 2,460,025 barrels—some of the mills having closed down for a period.

In 1880 the amount of flour received at the Head of the Lakes was 557,800 barrels; in 1895 it was 4,166,150 barrels, and in 1898 the receipts were 3,489,955 barrels.

In 1880 the grain elevator capacity for Duluth and Superior was 560,000 bushels; in 1898 it was 24,650,000 bushels.

In 1880 only 530 vessels arrived at and cleared from the Head of the Lakes; in 1898 the number of arrivals and clearances had increased to 12,150.

In 1880 the lake tonnage of these combined ports was only 302,805 tons; in 1898 it had leaped to 16,795,651 tons.

In 1880 the average vessel tonnage at these ports was 530 tons; in 1898 it was 1,382 tons.

These figures show that the growth of all industries at the Head of the Lakes has been remarkable. Lake shipping would not increase so enormously with passing years were there no demand for it; so that development in this respect necessarily implies development in other lines as well. The first great impetus was received from the lumber industry. Even as early as 1880, the lumber cut in this district exceeded 45,000,000 feet; in 1885 it was 200,000,000 feet; ten years later it was over 500,000,000 feet; and now it amounts to about 600,000,000 feet per annum. It gives employment to thousands of men, keeps the saws of numerous mills active, and creates a steady demand for supplies of every description. Lumbering is one of the great and still growing industries in this center of population, and it bids fair to remain so many years to come.

The second influence on lake shipping resulted from the upgrowth of the Head of the Lakes as a wheat market. In 1880 the wheat receipts were 1,347,679 bushels; five years later the receipts amounted to 14,869,675 bushels; and in 1898 the figures reached a total of 82,118,129 bushels, the grand total of all grain receipts amounting to 101,536,751 bushels. Of the grain receipts for the crop year running from August 1, 1898 to August 1, 1899, 77,376,000 bushels was wheat, 6,977,000 bushels was corn, 3,003,000 bushels was oats, 1,837,000 bushels was rye, 3,440,000 bushels was barley, and 6,698,000 bushels was flax. Shipments of grain for 1898-99 included 62,539,000 bushels of wheat, 8,949,000 bushels of corn, 6,772,000 bushels of flax, 3,242,000 bushels of barley, 2,952,000 bushels of oats, and 1,860,000 of rye. Particular attention should be given the corn receipts and shipments, as tending to show that a very large area of corn-producing territory in Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota is now seeking an outlet via the Head of the Lakes instead of by Chicago as in times past. All the territory named is given a shorter rail haul to Duluth and Superior, and railway facilities are rapidly making it possible to move the crops promptly and at advantageous rates. At one time the elevator capacity at the Head of the Lakes was too small to meet large needs, but now that these great warehouses are able to store nearly 30,000,000 bushels at one time, with



SUPERIOR STREET, DULUTH, AS SEEN FROM THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, LOOKING WEST.



DULUTH'S MAGNIFICENT HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING—PUPILS WAITING TO EXTEND WELCOME TO PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

the number of elevators increasing every year, there no longer exists a valid reason for sending the corn and other grains of the fields named to the port on Lake Michigan. The superiority of the harbors at Duluth and Superior—the absence of numerous drawbridges and the consequent delay in getting vessels into port and out again, are also advantages against which Chicago contends in vain. Stripped of all verbiage, the growth of the grain business at the Head of the Lakes is without parallel in history. It is immense now, but naught can keep it from doubling and trebling in volume within the next ten years.

Closely following grain receipts in importance is the flour-milling industry. In one sense it is a more important influence, since it was due largely to its establishment that the great elevators were erected and the volume of grain receipts thereby increased. Figures already given show that in 1880 no flour was manufactured at either Superior or Duluth. Ten years later, however, the output amounted to 684,000 barrels, and in 1895 it had jumped to 3,508,055 barrels. In the same year 4,166,150 barrels were received at the Head of the Lakes, and several millions of barrels were shipped to other markets. The elevator capacity is pretty evenly divided between the towns, but Superior, with her seven large mills, holds a commanding position in the flour-making industry—though ably seconded by the smaller number of mills in Duluth. There is no good reason why the mills should not continue to multiply indefinitely, until these two cities shall ultimately crowd Minneapolis for first place among the flour-manufacturing marts of the world. They are as near the great wheat-producing States as Minneapolis, and it costs no more to haul grain there than it does to carry it to the latter place—an evident saving on rail haul of 150 miles from Minneapolis to the Head of the Lakes, where all the flour has to go in order to secure the big benefits of the cheap water route to the East.

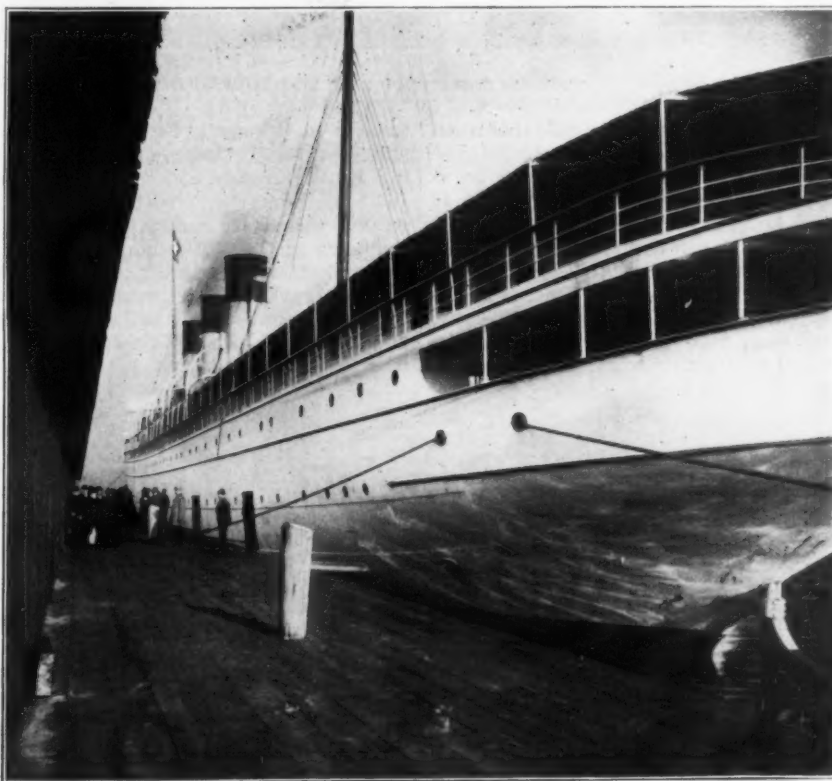
Coal has been a prominent factor in lake commerce since 1880, when 60,000 tons was received. In 1885 the receipts had grown to 592,000 tons, in 1890 they were 1,780,000 tons, and in 1898 the total receipts of hard and soft coals at Superior and Duluth had reached the enormous total of

2,500,000 tons. A large number of monster coal-docks are built out in the waters of the various bays, and it is from these docks that the Northwest draws its fuel supplies. Every dock is provided with modern equipments, and boats of the deepest draught can float up to them and be loaded or unloaded in short order.

Next to grain, if not ranking it in its important bearing on lake commerce, are the iron ores which come from the Vermillion and Mesaba ranges in St. Louis County, of which Duluth is the county seat. The mines are about seventy miles north of the Head of the Lakes, and the ore is brought to the cities by three lines of railway. From the largest ore-docks in

the world it is then loaded upon vessels which carry it to Lake Erie ports and to Chicago and elsewhere for smelting. There are five mines in St. Louis County that are each capable of shipping a million tons or more of ore next year. Three of these mines are underground-properties, and two are open pits, worked exclusively by steam shovel. Vast bodies of ore in these ranges have never been touched, so far as development is concerned, and no fear need be entertained of exhausting the iron supply. The first shipments of these ores began in 1885, during which season the tonnage amounted to 225,484 tons. Five years later the shipments had grown to 880,014 tons, in 1895 they registered 3,859,425 tons, in 1898 they were 5,871,801 tons, and there is every indication that the total for 1899 will be between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 tons, the former figures having been passed as early as November 1.

Large as these figures are, however, they fall far short of the probable iron-ore production for the year 1900. Lake vessels capable of moving 17,798,000 gross tons of ore have already been contracted for by the great ore companies. This year's output of iron ores from the whole Lake Superior region, including the Gogebic, Menominee and Marquette districts in Michigan, will exceed 16,000,000 tons, but the output for next year is expected to reach 20,000,000 tons, divided as follows: The Mesaba Range 7,750,000 tons, the Vermillion 2,000,000 tons, the Gogebic 2,750,000 tons, the Menominee 3,750,000 tons, and the Marquette 3,750,000 tons. Thus it is expected that the comparatively new mines at the Head of the Lakes will supply 9,750,000 tons of ore next season, against 11,250,000 tons from the three older Michigan districts, these figures lacking only 1,500,000 tons of being a full one-half of the total Lake Superior production. So active have been the demands for all iron and steel products the past eighteen months, that the great plants of the country have been utterly unable to fill them. This condition bids fair to continue throughout 1900 and 1901, and if it does, the iron-ore industry in St. Louis County will assume an import-



THE MAMMOTH PASSENGER STEAMER "NORTH-WEST" AT HER DOCK IN DULUTH.

ance and value not dreamt of five years ago.

Vessel owners are of course jubilant. The ore rate of sixty cents a ton paid from Lake Superior to Lake Erie ports on season contracts for 1899, will be \$1.25 per ton in 1900—as per contracts already made. The important question is, how are all the Head of the Lakes products to be freighted? Last year 12,150 vessels arrived at and cleared from these ports, and their combined tonnage was 16,795,651 tons. They were so busy carrying iron ore, the demand for which was so imperative, and the rate on which has been so profitable,—reaching as high as \$1.25 to \$1.50 per ton, the wild rate going still higher,—that they oftentimes chose to come back empty rather than take time to wait for less profitable return cargoes of coal. With all the activity in lake shipbuilding,—some twenty-five new boats now being under contract,—fears are entertained that the carrying capacity of the boats will be wholly inadequate to the traffic needs of the coming year, and that much grain, lumber, etc., will have to go East by rail. Indeed, this fear has already been realized. During the season of 1899 cargo rates on wheat and lumber have been so high, owing to a scarcity of boats, that all-rail shipments have had to be



THE DULUTH HOME OF H. M. PEYTON.

the goose which lays the golden egg. The prosperity of the Head of the Lakes cities depends largely on the maintenance of low lake rates as against all-rail rates, and this calls for a great annual increase of lake carriers.

To pursue this subject to its most interesting end, a brief comparison is instituted between the commerce of the ports of New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia. New York's total

Duluth-Superior statistics came direct from the United State's Engineer's office at the Head of the Lakes. The latter figures are authentic; the former are largely mere estimates. However, there is little doubt that the Duluth-Superior Harbor holds third place now, as a recent letter from the Government engineer to the editor of this magazine states very clearly that the arrivals and departures and tonnage at the Head of the Lakes for 1899 will largely exceed that for 1898. Good authorities, indeed, are of the opinion that the increase of tonnage will be between five million and nine million tons, in which case even New York and Philadelphia will have to work hard to retain their leadership.

These, then, are the great industries upon which the Head of the Lakes subsists and waxes fat. Mining, lumbering, milling, and agriculture form a substantial basis for present and future growth. Increased production of grain and iron, and of lumber and flour, means increased lake carrying capacity, a larger number of mills and elevators and ore-docks, and constant growing wealth and population. Thirty years ago the cargo tonnage through the Soo Canal was about 100,000 tons a year; during the present year the tonnage of this



A NOTABLE GROUP OF DULUTH RESIDENCES AND FLATS, OWNED BY DAVID T. ADAMS.

resorted to. It is only a question of time when navigation on the Great Lakes will have to be kept open the year round, and there is a growing belief that the time is very near. It may be taken for granted, of course, that the same enterprise which met and surmounted similar transportation conditions in the past may be relied upon to provide ways and means to further this gigantic traffic in future years, but it will not do to defer proper action indefinitely—it will not do to run any risk of killing

tonnage in 1898 was 19,000,000 tons, Philadelphia's was 15,000,000 tons, and Chicago, including South Chicago and Michigan City (in Indiana), ranks third with 14,390,000 tons. Against these three leading ports the Head of the Lakes had 13,353,000 tons. Including Two Harbors, only a few miles distant, the Duluth-Superior tonnage for 1898 would have exceeded Chicago's by more than a million tons. It can also be said that the Chicago figures came from the Board of Trade of that city, while the

canal will probably amount to 29,000,000 tons, divided as follows:

	Tons.
East Bound.	
Mineral products	15,000,000
Farm products	4,500,000
Forest products	3,500,000
West Bound.	
Coke, coke, limestone and oil	4,500,000
Merchandise	1,500,000
Total	29,000,000

Of this enormous tonnage, 20,000,000 tons or more are shipped to or from the Head of the



CHARMING DULUTH HOME OF F. A. CLARKSON.



RESIDENCE OF G. A. EVEREST, DULUTH.



C. A. WRIGHT'S ELEGANT RESIDENCE, DULUTH.

Lakes—a tonnage nearly twice as large as the total yearly tonnage of the Suez Canal—a commerce conservatively valued at \$175,000,000 to \$200,000,000. As every year shows that there is more freight than the boats can handle, excellent authorities claim that the value of this immense commerce at the Head of the Lakes will double in four years' time.

Ordinarily, a rehearsal of commercial details makes dry reading, but in this instance a few plain statements of fact will prove interesting to people everywhere. There has been a remarkable development in the two cities at the head of Lake Superior; a good deal of capital has been invested there; many people have gone there to live and to work, and there is a very general desire for practical information—knowledge that shall let people know what prospects the cities of Duluth and Superior are building on. This desire has been fairly well satisfied, doubtless, by what has already been said, but a great deal more remains. In the two cities at the Head of the Lakes are some of the strongest banking-houses in the Northwest. Their total capital is large, their combined deposits run into the many millions. Capable, experienced financiers are at their head—men who are in perfect touch with the growing ter-



ON BEAUTIFUL TERRACE BOULEVARD, DULUTH, LAKE SUPERIOR IN THE DISTANCE.



H. E. SMITH'S ELEGANT HOME, DULUTH.

ritory, and who stand ready to further all local enterprise to the full extent of their power. Next in influence is the jobbing business of the two cities, which has already assumed large proportions, and cannot help increasing in volume annually. There are large wholesale grocery houses, one of the most extensive wholesale hardware houses in the Northwest, a jobbing drug-house and a wholesale candy concern, a new wholesale dry-goods house that will be ready for business early in 1900, backed by ample capital; wholesale liquor houses, and other establishments of lesser note. These houses sell in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana—one or two of them sending their traveling representatives clear through to the Pacific Coast. They carry large stocks, are as near the great retail fields as Minneapolis and St. Paul, and nearly all of them are located where lake boats and freight-cars can run to their very doors to unload and to receive goods. They save in hauling, and they have a big advantage in rates when it comes to shipping or receiving merchandise by water. The many lumber camps, the mining regions, and the whole grain-growing Northwest are open to their enterprise. Over a dozen railway lines run from the Head of the Lakes to all parts of the country, among

them being three great transcontinental roads. With increasing wealth and population, there is no reason why a vast jobbing business should not gradually develop in these unified lake ports.

Of greater present importance, however, are the manufacturing industries at the Head of the Lakes. The big flour-mills, the ship-yards, the steel plants, the car-works, the Marinette plant, the Mal-leable Iron Works, the lumber-mills, the brass-works, the furniture factories, the mammoth new grass-twine works in Superior, etc., etc., give employment to

thousands of men, and are doubtless the forerunners of a line of industries that shall make these two cities another Pittsburg or Cleveland. The steel plants of Superior and Duluth, comprising the Iron-ton Steel Plant and West Duluth Car Works of Duluth, and the West-Superior Steel Plant of Superior, were recently bought by a strong syndicate and will hereafter be operated under a single management. Back of this huge enterprise is \$5,000,000, and it is expected that the company will have work for at least 2,500 skilled employees. Nearness to the iron mines, where the best Bessemer ores are produced, will enable these works to turn out structural steel, steel plate, angle iron, beams, railway cars, etc., under conditions that promise almost certain success. Ample water-power is available to operate an endless number of industries in either city, and the general situation today is so favorable that there is no lack of confidence on the part of capital. It is confidently expected that the next few years will witness great industrial activity at the Head of the Lakes.



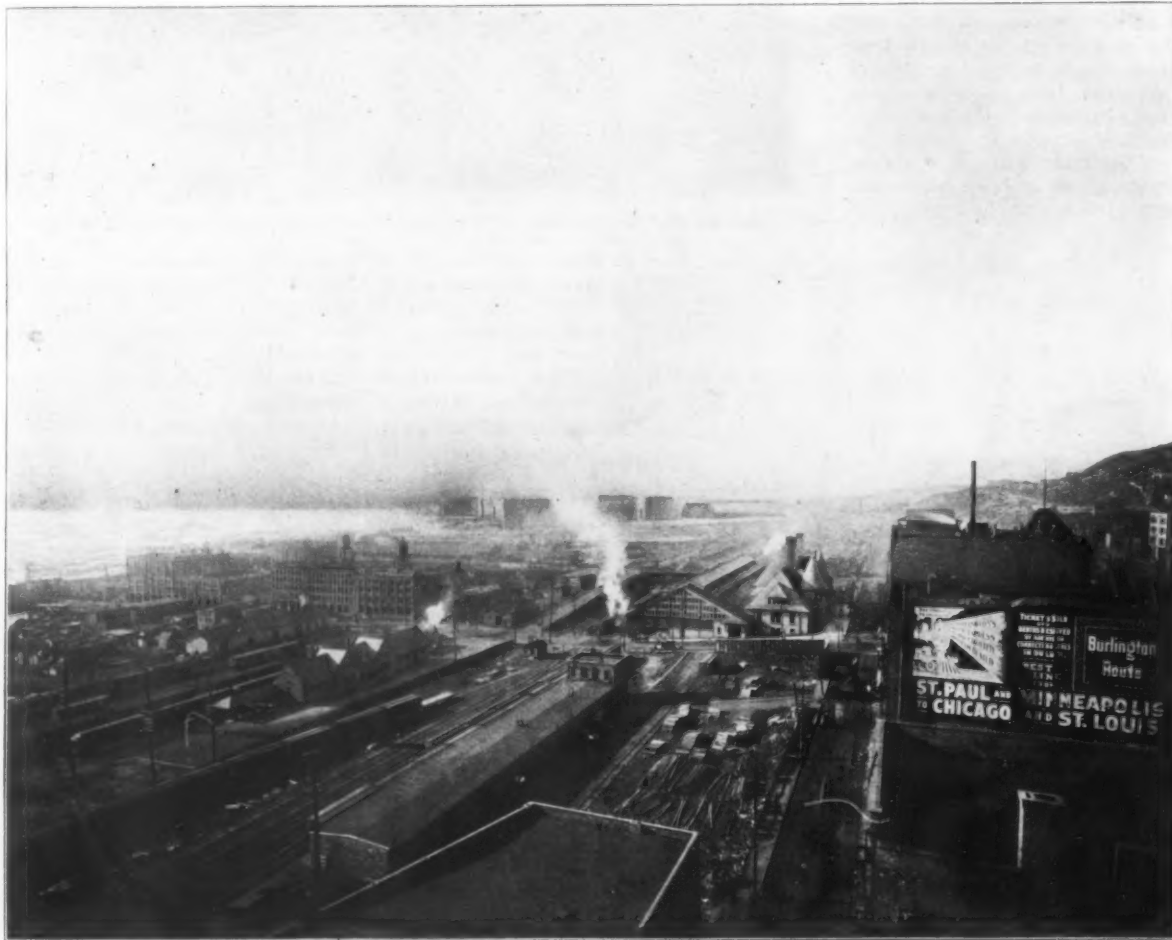
BEAUTIFUL LINCOLN PARK, IN DULUTH.

ON THE MINNESOTA SIDE.

Regret is now and then voiced that the cities at the Head of the Lakes lie in different States, and that there is no possible way of their ever coming together and thus forming one large commercial center; but perhaps it is just as well that they are situated as they are. So long as friendly rivalry does not run into extravagance, just so long will the existence of these two cities prove mutually beneficial. Each is a tonic to the other, and between them the whole Head of the Lakes region is vastly richer and more progressive. On the Minnesota side is Duluth, proud of her past, confident of her future; on the Wisconsin side is Superior—equally proud, equally confident. With a present population of about 70,000, it will not take

business houses. On Michigan Street, and down a little lower on the bay front, are the wholesale houses of the city, all so situated that they have scarcely any hauling to do to reach either boats or cars. The saw-mills, factories, and great workshops occupy advantageous sites in more remote sections of the city. Thousands of men are employed by the Iron-ton Steel Plant, the car-works, the Malleable Iron Works, the Marinette plant, the brass-works, the furniture manufactories, the refrigerator concerns, the numerous lumber- and planing-mills, etc. Some of these are in West Duluth, some in New Duluth, and other industries are nearer the center of the city or, like the flour-mills and elevators, midst the great network of railway tracks and sidings

miles of street-railway. Upon such a tour one will see thirty-eight churches, some of them large and of costly designs; and thirty-one public school-buildings, accommodating 9,451 pupils, and valued at \$1,800,700. The high-school building, reputed to be the finest in the Union, was erected at a cost of \$500,000. Among other notable structures is the massive Board of Trade Building, built in 1893-94 at a cost of \$250,000. It is seven stories and basement in height. The Board was established in 1881, holds daily sessions, and has about 150 active members. The chamber is 60x80 feet in dimensions, is topped with a splendid sky-light, and is garnished with galleries and all the accessories of a modern market resort. So far as altitude is concerned, the ten stories of the Torrey



IN THE DULUTH JOBBING AND SHIPPING DISTRICT, SOME OF THE GREAT WHOLESALE HOUSES SHOWING PROMINENTLY ON THE LEFT OF THE ILLUSTRATION.

In the first corner building is the immense wholesale grocery house of the Stone-Ordean-Wells Company; then comes the new wholesale dry-goods house of The Patrick & Granger Company; next is seen the L. W. Leithhead Drug Company's house, wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists; while on the farthest corner is the great wholesale establishment of the Marshall-Wells Hardware Company. The Northwestern Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of logging tools, sleighs, etc., is also in the same vicinity. In the center is seen the Union Depot, and diagonally across the way is the depot of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company.

many prosperous years to crown those rugged environments of the Zenith City with the homes of a hundred thousand people. Lake commerce alone is a potential influence—backed as it is by lumbering, mining, and the agricultural wealth of the Northwest. Hard times are in the background; so is overbuilding and overvaluing. Today every desirable business and residence building in Duluth is occupied. Rents are firm, but not excessive; and realty values are low enough to make such investments fairly profitable. Superior and Michigan are the main business streets, the former being given over to retailing, and presenting a very solid and imposing appearance with its many well-built squares of plate-glass

which traverse the level frontage bordering on the bay. West Duluth and New Duluth are on the Terminal Railway, the St. Paul & Duluth Railway, the Duluth & Winnipeg line, and the street-railway system, and the various industries located at those points are in an exceedingly prosperous condition. The residences are built largely up and down the shores of the lake, but many of them, including a large number of the handsomest, occupy airy sites on the adjacent bluffs, which command a remarkably fine view of the lakes, the bays, and all the surrounding country.

To reach the various parts of the city in quick time, one has only to take one of the electric cars that are operated over forty-eight

Building lift it into first prominence. Then follow the Palladio, the Chamber of Commerce, the Lonsdale, the Providence, the First National Bank Building, the building of the American Exchange Bank, the Lyceum Building, and the post-office and customs-house. The Lyceum is the home of one of the largest and finest theaters in the Northwest. It has a roomy stage, up-to-date scenery, and can seat 1,600 people. Nor is the city at all delinquent in hotel accommodations. In the Spalding and St. Louis hotels it has two of the best equipped and most popular houses in the country, at which neither pains nor expense are spared in the entertainment of guests.

In a city of this size there is always more or

less new building. Among the more important projected improvements is a public library building, the construction of which is made possible by the recent generous offer of Andrew Carnegie, who stands ready to donate \$50,000 as soon as a suitable site is available and sufficient funds shall be subscribed to erect a creditable building. The site, it is understood, is practically determined, and all the money necessary to complete the structure will be forthcoming. This will give Duluth one of the finest and most commodious library buildings in the Northwest, and be of great educational value to her citizens.

Another building enterprise of moment is the proposed new State Normal School, for which plans are now already drawn. An appropriation of \$75,000 has already been made for it, but it is safe to say that \$200,000 will have been invested in it before its completion. This will bring several hundred students to the city every year, whose presence will help to give it a scholastic air, and whose money will add considerably to the local circulation.

A very fine telephone building is also talked of, and a large summer hotel is conspicuous among future plans and expectations. As a matter of fact, a resort of this kind ought to pay well in Duluth, and it is a wonder that the local capitalists have not put their money into one. There are a number of excellent sites. Lester Park, or some point on London Road, would afford an admirable location. The summer season is as long at the Head of the Lakes as it is on the seashore, and general conditions are much more healthful. The well and the infirm would alike find renewed strength and increased vitality there, and for those who seek a surfeit of pure outdoor recreation, no other place near civilization can equal this one. There are magnificent roads for cycling, riding and driving, there is splendid boating and sailing on the lake and rivers, and those who are fond of longer excursions can go via steamers to any of the picturesque ports on the north and south shores of Lake Superior. There is the best fishing in the world, and an abundance of wild game for everyone. A fifty thousand- or a hundred thousand-dollar summer hotel, with modern conveniences and under popular and efficient management, would pay good dividends and do more to advertise the city than any other influence that can be named.

In parks, roadways and boulevards Duluth is blessed beyond most cities. Cascade Park is at the head of First Avenue West and Sixth Street, Lincoln Park is at the western end of

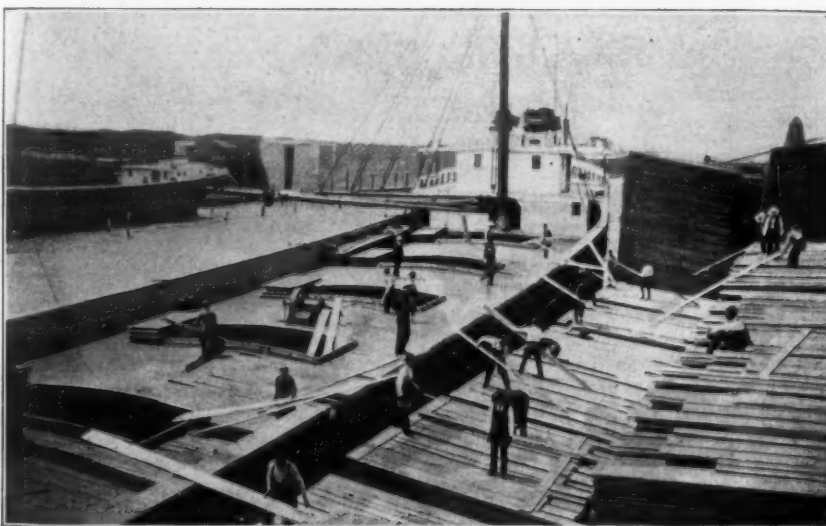


DULUTH'S MASSIVE BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, WHICH COST \$250,000.

Terrace Drive, Lester Park is out on Lester River, near the Government Fish Hatchery, and there are other parks of lesser note. Lester is probably the prettiest and most popular. It has frontage on the great lake, and possesses natural beauty of an unusual order. Woodland Park is also very pretty, with many fine residences built about it. What is known as The Boulevard begins at Eighth Avenue East and runs beyond Lester Park a distance of eight miles along the north shore of Lake Superior. Only those who have taken this drive can conceive of its many charms. But perhaps the Terrace Drive is still more attractive. It starts at Fifteenth Avenue East and runs up Chester Creek about one and a half miles. Then it turns and crosses the creek at the head of the beautiful Bridal Veil Falls, which are forty feet in height, and heads toward the lake and turns left onto what is known as the old lake level. This is followed through the

city, and at about Fifth Avenue West the grade is so steep that one can look down into the chimneys of houses below. Then the drive passes under the incline railway, going west to Zenith Park, where one finds Twin Lakes. As the western slope of Big Hill is rounded, a splendid view is afforded of Duluth and West Duluth, of the river and its picturesque islands, and of the lake and all the broad country surrounding. Yonder are the busy thoroughfares of the city, its smoke and its noise; in another direction are hills, ravines, and winding streamlets; and stretching far away to the utmost limits of the horizon are the heaving waters of the greatest inland sea in all the world. The eye takes in everything at one broad sweep—stately steamers, sailing craft, snorting tugs, white-winged yachts, huge freighters, and even the specks which mark the presence of tiny rowboats. Terrace Drive extends a distance of about twenty miles, and gives one a two hours' course of uninterrupted pleasure amid magnificent scenic features.

East Superior Street, East First Street, East Second Street, East Third Street, and London Road are the principal residence districts. Ashtabula Heights, on Second Street, from Third Avenue East to Sixth Avenue East, is also a very handsome portion of the city. As in all large places, costly homes are found in many different localities, though the most fashionable residence districts are those named. In the summer-time a large number of people live in the cottages on Minnesota Point—a finger-like strip of land which projects into the waters of the lake a distance of seven miles, and in no place exceeds a thousand feet in width. It is heavily timbered in places, and beneath these trees are the camps and cottages of hundreds of resident people and visitors from abroad. Clambakes are held there, and to and from the various landings run steam launches, small excursion boats, and an electric railway. On one side of this singular Point are the waters of the great lake proper, on the other side is the city of Superior and its beautiful harbor, and back of it is Duluth. It is as



TAKING ON A CARGO OF MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN LUMBER FOR LOWER LAKE POINTS.



AT THE HEAD OF THE GREAT LAKES.

View of Rice's Point, on the Wisconsin side, taken from the Terrace Boulevard in Duluth. It shows Garfield Avenue in the foreground, on which the electric cars run from Duluth to Superior over the magnificent Interstate Bridge, which is plainly seen midway between the two cities. The enormous freight-yards of the many railways, the accessibility of the big elevators, and glimpses of Tower Bay Ship and the Head of the Lakes Harbor are also shown.

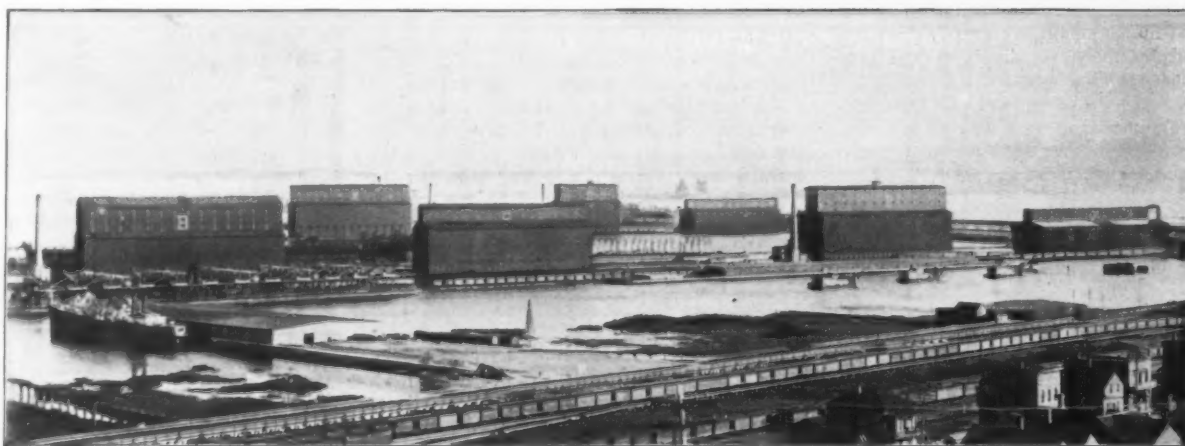
If Providence intended it to be the breakwater of the most perfect anchorage basin in the world.

IN CONTIGUOUS GOLD-FIELDS.

Directly north of Duluth are the gold-fields of the Rainy Lake and Seine River districts, which lie mainly in Western Ontario, Canada, but partly on the American side of the line. So much has been said about the mines of this country the past three years, that anything further seems almost superfluous; yet the developments have been so noteworthy that very serious consideration of the subject is justified.

ups made by small and imperfectly-equipped plants. In nearly all mining sections the fame of any given district rests on some one or two successful properties. This is true of the Black Hills, of the Rossland District in British Columbia, of the Republic Camp in Northeastern Washington, and of many other localities that might be named. But in the Western Ontario field are a large number of mines of almost equal richness, notable among which are The Sultana and the Mikado in the Lake of the Woods District, and The Foley, The Lucky Coon, the Alice A, the Golden Star, and the Randolph in the

these properties will be heavy producers and great dividend payers just as soon as they are provided with better milling and stamping facilities for getting the gold out of the rock. There are scores of properties that are just as rich, but which need the aid of capital to develop them. In most mining sections the ores of the big properties are invariably low-grade; in the Western Ontario gold-fields the ores average unusually high. Hitherto the one great drawback has been the difficulty of getting in and out of the country, but now that the Ontario & Rainy River Railway is as-



WHERE RAILS AND WATERS MEET—A SPLENDID VIEW OF DULUTH'S GREAT ELEVATORS, IN WHICH MILLIONS OF BUSHELS OF GRAIN FROM THE GOLDEN NORTHWEST ARE STORED.

In the Lake of the Woods and Seine River districts are well developed mining properties that are producing the yellow metal regularly in large quantities. All these properties are past the experimental stage. It has been forever determined that that whole country is rich in gold-bearing ore. English investors have already put several millions of dollars into mines that have only been worked a few years—resting their judgment on the large ore bodies in sight, and on the regular monthly clean-

Seine River District. The Sultana, after having paid its solitary owner \$25,000 a month for two years, with but the smallest of plants, was bought a year or so ago by an English syndicate for upwards of two millions of dollars; the Mikado has paid big dividends right along; the Foley paid its original owners well from its earliest development, and was then sold to stronger men for \$400,000; the Golden Star made a monthly clean-up recently of \$30,000, and many other mines have done correspondingly well. All

sured, the whole region will lie practically at our very doors. This line will be built partly on Canadian and partly on American territory, and afford through connection with the Head of the Lakes. The Duluth & Iron Range road already takes one from Duluth to Tower and Ely in the iron-range country, whence—with a little staging—steamer connections are made that carry one to any or to all of the gold districts named. Indeed, there is some talk that the Duluth & Iron Range road will be ex-

tended to the Rainy Lake and Seine River fields, in order that it may have a share in handling the big ore tonnage which is bound, sooner or later, to come out of the numerous camps there. Railway connection is all that is needed to give the Western Ontario gold country a mighty boom.

Along the north shore of the Lake Superior Country, in Ontario, is another mineral division called the Michipicoton District. The outside world knows very little about this field, yet it is one of the richest that has been explored. It is entirely separate from the Rainy Lake and Seine River territory—it is reached with less difficulty, and its ores could be transported with greater ease. A railway is already projected to tap the region, and it will not be long before we shall hear of some exceedingly rich developments there. Gold, nickel, copper, zinc, and iron have been found in paying quantities. Of course, the chief drawback with all new mineral regions is lack of confidence in them. Capital has an absurd dislike of new fields. It will tumble into a Klondike without reason or judgment, but it will avoid a Nome Country just beyond, though prospectors give them every proof in the world of its superior richness. This is all that the Michipicoton District requires—the confidence of capital. The gold is there, and nickel, zinc, copper, and iron; but they cannot be developed and converted into dividends without the help of capital. It will come one day, and great fortunes will result; but there are those who will wish that they had been less skeptical of the opportunities now offered them.

Lying as these districts do within a short distance of the Head of the Lakes, it is natural that they should have received their principal development from Head of the Lakes men and money. Duluth and Superior are both interested in them, and doubtless they divide the benefits. In each city are mining brokers,



WEST SUPERIOR AS SEEN FROM THE COMMERCIAL CLUB ROOMS IN THE HAMMOND BLOCK.

promoters, and investors who have made a thorough inspection of all contiguous mining fields, with whom it is safe to advise. Not infrequently do they own or control rich mineral properties that only need development to make them wealthy producers, and in every such instance capital will find a cheap opportunity to double itself in short order. There is but little wild speculation in such properties now; it is all reduced to a plain business basis, in which chance plays a small part.

ON THE WISCONSIN SIDE.

Within ten years Superior has outgrown its village clothes, and sprung into prominence as the second city in the populous State of Wisconsin. Aside from the volume of its jobbing and manufacturing industries, and from a purely population standpoint, it is really the first city in the State, for it certainly outranks Milwaukee in lake commerce and shipping.

All this wonderful development is due to the city's magnificent location at the Head of the Lakes, and to the energy and far-sightedness of the men who have been influential in controlling its destiny. There are no hills within the confines of Superior. The triangular town site comprises about forty-two square miles, and takes in bays and rivers, and waters within the State boundary and outer harbor lines. Some thirty square miles of this is dry land, and all of it is level—all of it is available for building purposes. St. Louis River or Bay is on one side, and Superior and

Allouez bays are on another side. Through the center of the tract runs the Nemadji River, a navigable stream that makes liberal contributions to the wealth and pleasure of its possessors. Divisionally speaking, the city is known as West Superior, East Superior, and South Superior, but all these are under one municipal government, and the three constitute the City of Superior. The West End and the East End are the most populous divisions, the former having the ascendancy in population and general business. All parts of the city are connected by a well-equipped electric street-railway, the same means of rapid transit being used in crossing the new steel drawbridge to Duluth. Tower Avenue and Fifth Street are the principal business thoroughfares. They are broad, paved with cedar blocks, and present an attractive appearance. The former is a long street upon which are many fine office buildings and retail houses. Some of the latter are very large concerns, carrying heavy stocks and keeping fully abreast of changes in styles and the needs of a progressive community. One sees great dry-goods and department stores, big hardware and clothing establishments, elegant jewelry and art-warehouses, and every variety of mercantile concerns that go to make up a metropolitan whole. Prominent among the most notable buildings are the Board of Trade, the New York Block, the Truax Block, the Hammond Building, the Berkshire Block, the Opera-house, the West Superior Hotel, the Euclid Hotel, the State Normal School, and the public school buildings. The fine residences are scattered. There are many of them, but no one part of the city has a monopoly. Some very costly homes occupy sites that overlook the bays and the lake, and new ones are being erected constantly.

Take a carriage drive about the city, and you will find it well-lighted with electricity; supplied with excellent water drawn from the cool depths of the lake; made healthful by a complete system of sewers; and kept neat and clean by thirty-six miles of paved streets. You will find fourteen large public-school buildings, too, all well-built of brick and stone, and all under modern equipment and excellent discipline. The high-school building has recently



THE FINE TRADE AND COMMERCE BUILDING, SUPERIOR.



RAPIDS OF THE ST. LOUIS RIVER, FROM WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO GENERATE ELECTRIC POWER TO OPERATE THE MANY INDUSTRIES AT THE HEAD OF THE LAKES.

been doubled in size to accommodate growing needs. It is in the center of the city, and ranks with the finest high-school structures in Wisconsin. Nearly opposite this building is the imposing State Normal School. It occupies seven acres of ground, cost \$125,000, and can accommodate 700 students. Nearly 600 pupils are in attendance now, sixty per cent of them being from outside towns. No one institution brings in so much fame and money to Superior as this splendidly equipped and efficiently conducted normal school. A large number of churches, an able press, a first-class opera-house that cost \$80,000 and has a stage large enough to accommodate the most extensive scenery; and a live Commercial Club and Board of Trade, are also among the influences that have conducted greatly to local developments.

Of course, Superior's rapid growth is due, first, to its geographical situation, as already stated; and, second, to its great industrial enterprises as represented in shipyards, flour-mills, lumber-mills, factories, docks, elevators, terminal facilities, etc. Jobbing interests, too, are growing in volume every year, and will soon be a mighty factor in drawing trade to this lake port. Down on Superior Bay, Allouez Bay, and St. Louis Bay, divisions which

constitute the harbor, are plants which excite the admiration of all visitors. Of great importance is the immense plant of The Superior Shipbuilding Company, formerly known as The American Steel Barge Company. The area occupied by these works comprises thirty-two acres, and the total investment is about a million dollars. By a recent consolidation of interests this plant passed under the control of the American Shipbuilding Company, which owns and operates all the steel plants on the lakes, except two. The yards are on Connor's Point, where 1,400 men are at times employed in building all kinds of craft, from the biggest steamers and barges to the tiniest tugs and yachts. A 466-foot boat is being built now, and another big one will probably be in the docks before spring. We say docks, because the company is now engaged in constructing a second one—a dock 616 feet in length, 65 feet wide at the bottom, and 150 feet wide at the top. It will be the largest on the Great Lakes, and is expected to be the third largest in the United States. This new dock will probably be completed before cold

weather sets in, thus giving the Superior plant two of the largest docks in the country, and enabling the local works to do double the amount of boat-building in the future.

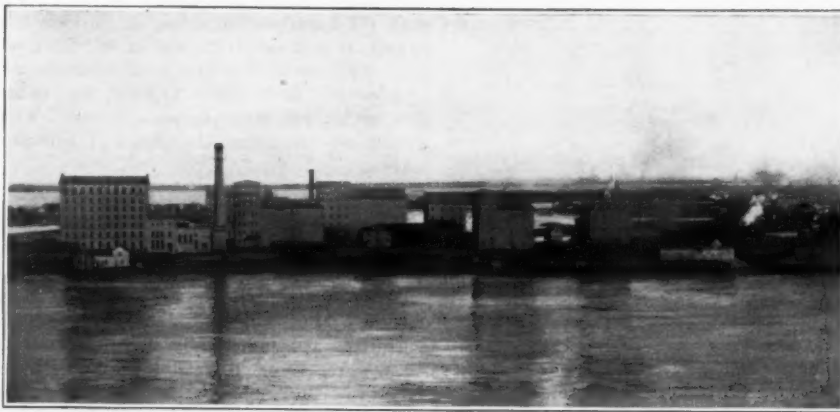
But of still greater importance to the city are the seven big flour-mills. They have a total capacity of 23,000 barrels a day, or 7,176,000 barrels a year, making Superior the second largest flour-manufacturing point in the Union. Twelve huge elevators give them a storage capacity of 14,000,000 bushels—a capacity which will be increased several millions of bushels as soon as the new elevators now under way shall be completed. All these mills are situated where lake vessels can be loaded and unloaded at will, and they also have the advantage of numerous railways which, through the unrivaled terminal system, run to every mill, elevator, and ore-dock on the bays.

The lumber-mills, which employ 400 to 600 men, and manufacture 70,000,000 feet of lumber annually; the large furniture and chair factories; the immense steel-plant referred to in the general article on the Head of the Lakes; the cooperage works, windmill factory, bag factory, overall factories, pipe foundry, etc., all give employment to skilled labor, create a demand for dwellings and for food and other supplies, and go a great way to increase local wealth and population.

Superior is not relying on past achievements, however. Improvements are going on there all the while. Just now the Great Northern Railway Company is constructing on Allouez Bay, in the East End, the largest elevator and storage tanks in the world. When finally completed they will have a total capacity of 6,500,000 bushels, and their cost will exceed \$2,000,000. On the same bay another new elevator is being built by the Omaha Railway Company. It will have a million-bushel capacity. The Great Northern and the Omaha are also engaged in constructing new docks on Allouez Bay—the former a huge ore-dock, the latter a new merchandise dock. The new elevators will give the Head of the Lakes an elevator capacity exceeding Chicago's by 5,000,000 bushels, and that of Minneapolis by 7,000,000 bushels. Yet another new enterprise, immense in its proportions and far-reaching in its benefits, is the building in Superior, in the West End, of the third gigantic plant of the Northwestern Grass Twine Company. The Superior plant will cover an area of twenty-five acres, and give employment to at least 500 persons. Some of the great buildings are now under roof, and the entire plant will be in operation by next spring. Add to these the new water-filtering



VIEW OF THE GREAT NORTHERN AND PEAVY ELEVATORS, WEST SUPERIOR—THE FOREGROUND SHOWS THE SITE OF THE GREAT NORTHERN'S NEW 6,500,000-BUSHEL ELEVATOR, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.



SOME OF THE BIG FLOUR-MILLS AND ELEVATORS AT THE WEST END, IN SUPERIOR.

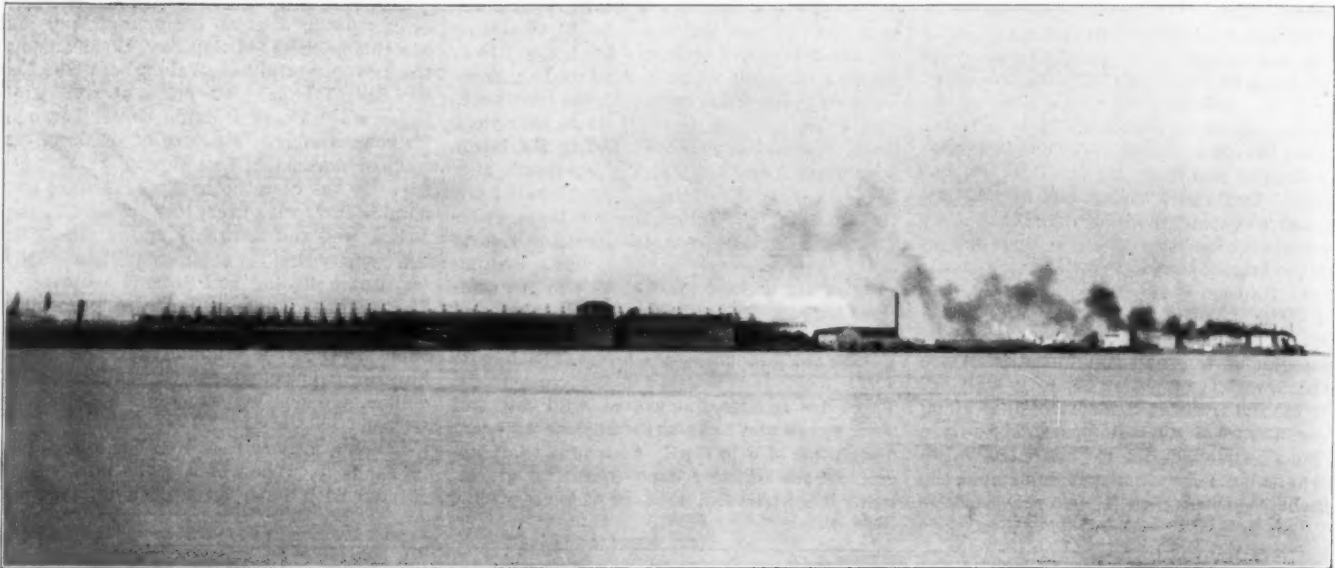
plant now being put in by the Superior Water, Light & Power Company, and you round up a lot of improvements that reflect great credit on Head of the Lakes enterprise. This new filtering plant will be 120x250 in dimensions,

Well-informed men—some of them outsiders—do not hesitate to say that in their judgment it is a good time to make judicious investments in Superior realty. Residence property cannot very well go lower. The city is growing rapid-

want, and will continue to want, homes. It would be hard to find a city that can look forward to a more prosperous future. It has back of it all the commerce of the lakes, a great lumber industry, its full share of the immense grain receipts and shipments, access by numerous railways to all the towns and agricultural districts of the Northwest, nearness to the iron ranges, thousands of acres of good lands upon which, now that the timber has been cut off, nearly all kinds of crops can be raised, and last, but perhaps not least, the probability that the copper deposits in its own county of Douglas will before long pay it tributes of untold mineral wealth. For it seems quite likely that these copper properties will prove very valuable. Some of them have already been developed to such an extent that their values are fairly well established.

ATTRactions FOR OUTSIDERS.

A great-lake city is bound to afford attractions that are unknown to the inhabitants of land-bound towns. On the shores of Lake Superior, and on the broad bosom of the lake itself, are scores of pleasure resorts that are particularly fascinating. In the summer season the



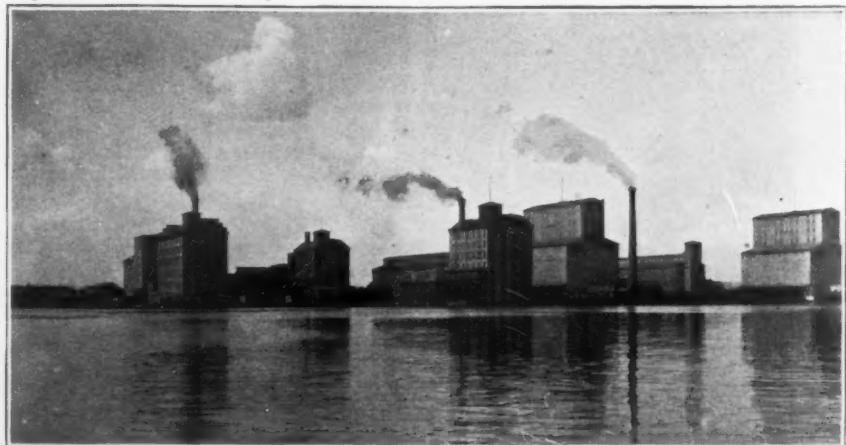
A VIEW SHOWING A PORTION OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY'S FLOUR DOCK AND EAST END FLOUR-MILLS AND ELEVATORS IN SUPERIOR—THE VIEW ACROSS A WATER-FRONTAGE OF TWO AND A HALF MILES.

have a pure-water capacity of 300,000 gallons, and will cost \$75,000. The modus operandi is interesting. In the first place, the water is drawn originally from a set of ninety drive-wells located on the shore of Lake Superior and on Minnesota Point. This water contains iron, and the filtering removes it. The filter consists of a series of vaulted arches made entirely of brick and masonry. The water is first aerated, and then passes through a bed of sand three feet deep, and an additional fifteen inches of assorted gravel. It is then collected in a pure-water reservoir, from which it is taken by pumps and distributed through the street mains. The same system is used at Albany, N. Y., where water is taken from the Hudson River, just below Troy and Cohoes, and so filtered that all sewerage impurities are successfully removed.

Real estate matters in Superior are looking up. Not fewer than 200 houses have been built this year—nearly all of them for workingmen. Rentals are profitable. Every man that wants work can find it at good wages; and when such a condition exists there are no vacant homes and no difficulty in collecting the monthly dues. Business property yields a fair revenue.

ly—especially in those great industries which make population. The coal-docks, ore-docks, mills, elevators, shipyards, grass-twine works, and machine plants all call for thousands of laboring men and skilled mechanics, and these

guests of the city are very numerous. They find in the elegant West Superior Hotel, and in the stately Euclid at the East End, two of the largest, best furnished and most popular resorts in the country. Naught is lacking to minister



A GROUP OF LARGE FLOUR-MILLS AND ELEVATORS AT THE EAST END, IN SUPERIOR.



THE WEST SUPERIOR HOTEL, SUPERIOR, OWNED BY THE LAND AND RIVER COMPANY.

to their comfort. Rates are reasonable, special facilities are afforded in invalids and large family parties, and naught is left undone to make one feel that one has received full value for every dollar paid. The very air of the Head of the Lakes is full of enticement. It is a tonic. Not even in July and August can one feel physically sluggish and inert on the shores of Lake Superior. Ordinarily there are few cloudy days, and the atmosphere is remarkably clear. Superior is much easier of access than famous Mackinac Island; that is, to Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Milwaukee, and the Twin Cities. You can leave St. Louis at two o'clock in the afternoon, for instance, and be in Superior at ten the next morning. Once arrived, a variety of pleasures are in waiting. There are the lovely steamer excursions along the north shore of the lake to Grand Marais or Isle Royal, where angling for the noted whitefish is at its best; or similar excursions along the south shore to the Apostle Islands, with a look at

dozens of other scenes and localities that are each full of beauty and interest. Little steamers also course the waters of St. Louis River, running eighteen miles to Fond du Lac, passing some of the finest scenery on the continent. The Brule and the Nemadji rivers also yield their tree-shaded pleasures, and in the latter stream are famous trout, only an hour's ride from the heart of the city. Then there is Lake Nebagamain, the Gordon chain of lakes, Solon Springs, Pike Lake, and other inviting resorts that are quickly and easily reached. Fishing and boating abound everywhere—on the sheltered bays, in the big lake and little lakes, and in the waters of the many brooks and streams. During the hunting season lovers of such sport will find all kinds of game in the great woods. There are rabbits and wolves, wild cats and deer, moose and bear, with millions of every description of wild fowl. Charming camping-grounds are on every hand—beautiful groves, sandy beaches—ideal nooks in which to pitch a

tent and grow fat and strong on nature's potent yet harmless remedies. If you are tired or sick, if you are distressed in mind or body, just close the shutters on your business cares awhile—just draw the curtains of your home a few weeks, and seek the certain relief which awaits all comers at the Head of the Great Lakes.

INDIVIDUAL SUPERIOR MENTION.

It can be said of Superior business men that they never grow stale. An article written on local enterprises today would seem very incomplete six months hence—all because these Superiorites are continually hustling for something new—something that shall add to the city's wealth, population, and general prestige. They seek to increase the number of their wholesale houses, to add to their already long list of industrial plants, to bring new influences to bear upon lake commerce, and upon railway extensions. There are always a few leading men and firms that take the initiative in such matters, and it is to some of these that reference is had in what follows.

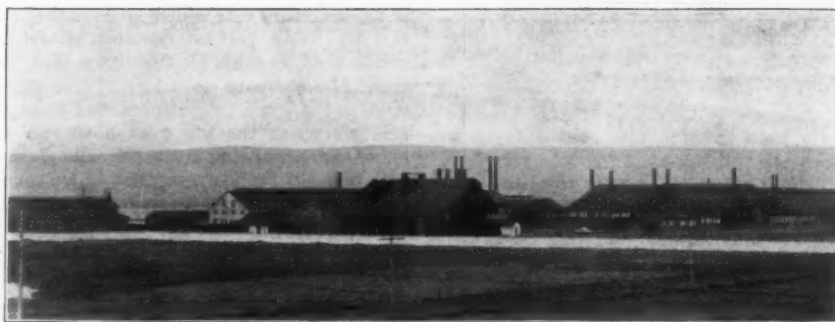
A GREAT HEAD OF THE LAKES CORPORATION.

Of all the factors that have been instrumental in making a great commercial and manufacturing center of Superior, beyond a doubt the most powerful has all along been The Land and River Company, the offices of which are in the Board of Trade Building, corner Tower and Belknap avenues. Practically speaking, this company has made West Superior what it is today. It has been the head and front of every notable enterprise, every forward development. It is so well and favorably known throughout the country that its name stands as a synonym for square dealing and prompt achievement. The company, under a slightly different name, began its work of city-building in 1883, at which time it owned the original town site of West Superior. The capital stock was half a million dollars, and nearly 3,000 acres of land were controlled.

It was a mighty task that the company put its hands to. The whole of the level site was covered with pine, birch-slashing, tamarack,



TOWER AVENUE, WEST SUPERIOR, VIEWED FROM THE VERANDA OF THE WEST SUPERIOR HOTEL.



THE GREAT STEEL PLANT AT THE WEST END, SUPERIOR.

and underbrush, nearly all of which had to be cleared off. Then it had to be platted. Streets and avenues were provided, division posts were erected, and along in 1885 matters began to assume an encouraging aspect. Progress was rapid. The company aided in the construction of coal-docks on St. Louis Bay; Mr. Hill, the president of the Great Northern Railway, began the erection of the Great Northern Elevator "A"; dwellings were built, business houses were established, thoroughfares were opened and improved, and new railway connections have been obtained.

This was the beginning of a period of wonderful prosperity. Population increased rapidly, capital sought investment in land and in industrial enterprises, and the company was in a fair way to realize its highest hopes at a bound. Its capital had been increased to \$700,000, its holdings had attained the enormous value of \$17,500,000, and its stock commanded a premium of nearly 500 per cent. No other great real estate and improvement venture in the Northwest had ever proven so successful.

It is hardly probable that the Land and River Company will ever experience quite so large a degree of prosperity in the course of its future existence, but it still owns and controls vast property interests in all parts of the city, and it is still the greatest factor in all that concerns the growth and well-being of West Superior. Large business blocks are owned by it, and it also owns some of the finest apartment-houses in town. It is the owner of the

elegant opera-house, which cost \$65,000 and seats 1,040 persons. What is known as the Opera-House Block is the property of this company. It has very valuable business property on Tower Avenue, the principal retail street of

terminal and industrial sites generally, are owned by the Land and River Company.

These facts are mentioned for a purpose. The company does not own and control all this property in a dog-in-the-manger way, but offers it for sale on the most liberal terms. Not one lot, not one piece of business, factory, foundry or dockage property is held by it at an unreasonable value. Its whole policy has been and still is to build up Superior. It leaves naught undone to bring in new people and new industries, and to foster and encourage the interests that are already on the ground. Whatever power it has held in its hands has been used wisely and well. New capital has been brought into the city by it, great enterprises have been projected and established through its money and influence, and in scores of ways it has been the predominating factor in the growth, development and prosperity of this young giant at the Head of the Lakes.

One of the most important achievements of



TAKING MOLTEN METAL FROM BLAST FURNACE AT THE WEST SUPERIOR STEEL PLANT.

the city; and on the bays of Superior and St. Louis it has unexcelled wharfage and dock sites. Wherever one goes, one will find that the best business and residence lots, and the most advantageously situated manufacturing,

this company was the building of the West Superior Hotel, which stands on the corner of Tower and Belknap avenues. It not only built it, but it owns and operates it. Constructed on the Tudor and the Colonial architectural styles, and built of pressed brick and ornamental red granite, it occupies half a block, is four stories and basement in height, and is one of the largest and handsomest hotel structures in the Great Northwest. Everything about it is home-like. Broad steps lead to the spacious verandas which surround the two fronts of the building, and the turrets, gables, old-fashioned colonial chimneys and quaint angles rob it of all severity and render it as inviting and restful in appearance as it is in fact.

At the time of its erection in 1889 it was a good deal larger and finer than Superior needed, but the company realized that a first-class hotel is the best advertisement a town can have, and so put up a house that should invite patronage from all sources and be able to take proper care of it for years to come. Whether making money or losing it, the hotel has always been conducted on the same elaborate scale of excellence, until now traveling-men and the public generally will go a long distance just for the pleasure and comfort afforded by a Sunday stop-over, for instance, at the West Superior Hotel. As a matter of fact, if one wishes to meet the best people in the city, one must go to this resort. It is the popular rendezvous of bankers, professional men, merchants, and manufacturers. At the close of day one will find them all centering at the West Superior Hotel, many of them rooming and boarding there.

The lobby is truly elegant. The tiled-floors,



IRON-PIPE MOULDING-ROOM AT THE WEST SUPERIOR STEEL PLANT.



WHEAT INSPECTING AND FREIGHT YARDS OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY AT WEST SUPERIOR.

stained-glass skylight, fine furnishings, perfect illumination and modern conveniences are noticeable at once. Taking the elevator to the upper stories, one marks the broad and well-carpeted halls, the luxurious parlors—single or en suite, and the care that was taken by the builders to have all the decorations uniform. There are no poor rooms in this hotel; every room is as neat as wax, and every room is thoroughly well furnished, heated with steam, and lighted with electricity. Good beds, easy-chairs, couches, wardrobe closets—everything that one needs for elegant comfort, is found in these rooms at the West Superior House. Sixty rooms have a bath annex; and near the main lobby of the hotel are ten large sample-rooms for commercial travelers—all well-lighted and equipped for business. The dining-room is perhaps the finest part of the whole house. It is on the first floor, and nearly or quite 400 guests can be seated at one time. Splendidly lighted, superbly furnished, and the scene of a table service that is perfection itself, it is one of the most famous dining-halls in the country.

During the summer months the hotel entertains a good many people from the Southern and Eastern States, who come to the Head of the Lakes to pass the heated term. The Lake Superior climate is almost a specific for such ailments as hay fever, la grippe, colds, etc., and tones up the system as naught else can. Cool, dry, bracing air makes hearty appetites and fills one with energy and love of life; and there are outdoor pleasures and recreations for everyone—for strong men and invalids, and for women and children. Boating, fishing, lake excursions, rambles in the pine woods—all these await the guests of this hotel. Mr. Robert Kelly, the watchful manager, and Mr. Walter T. Smith, the chief clerk, are the right men in the right place. Experienced, courteous, and painstaking, they let no guest depart without feeling that he has been the recipient of their special good-will and attention.

The most recent triumph of the Land and River Company is the local acquisition of the third immense plant of the Northwestern Grass Twine Company. This concern has a plant in Oshkosh, Wis., and a second in St. Paul; but

the demands for its products are so great that it was necessary to establish still another plant, and Mr. Kelly, general manager of the Land and River Company, secured it for West Superior. His company sold twenty-five acres of land to the grass-twine folks, and it is upon this site that the big workshops and warehouses are now being erected. The plant will soon be ready for business, upon which some 500 more men will be given employment in Superior, adding not less than 1,500 to the local population, and putting into circulation a vast sum of new money.

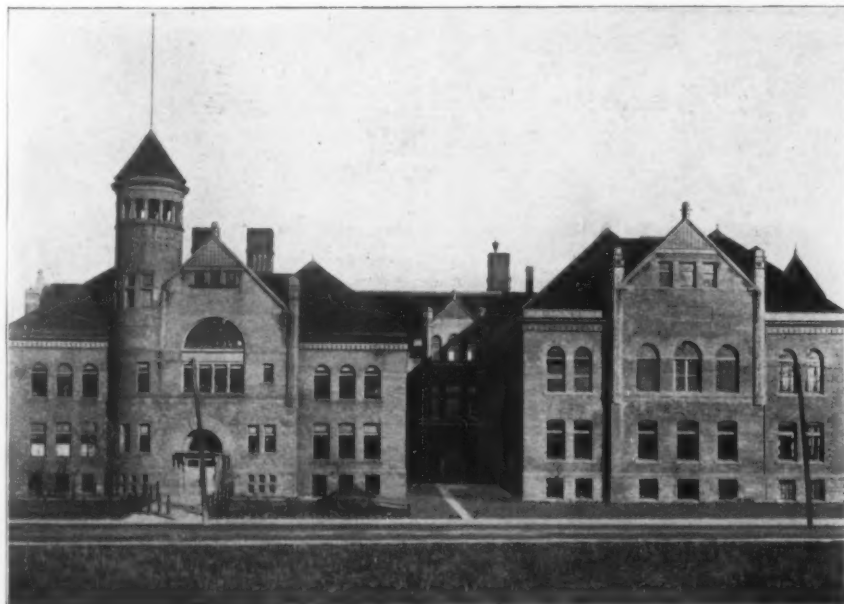
A second large deal in which the Land and River Company was interested was the recent sale and transfer of the Wisconsin Steel Plant property—which it owned and established—to the United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company, which in turn sold the steel plant part of the works to the Lake Superior Steel Company—the strong corporation that has acquired title to all the steel plants at the Head of the Lakes, for the purpose of operating them under one management.

Considerable property has also been sold by the Land and River Company for small factory uses. The old woolen-mill has been sold to the Klinkert Brewery Company of Superior, and these folks will convert it into another brewery plant. Two hundred to 250 houses were built in Superior the past year, many of them on lots sold by Mr. Kelly; and all indications point to a still larger growth next year. The new mills, factories, docks, elevators, etc., that are now in course of construction, will all give employment to labor, and much of this labor must be brought to the city. This means a continual demand for dwelling-houses, and more business for supply stores; and the Land and River Company may reasonably expect to sell its full share of improved and unimproved properties.

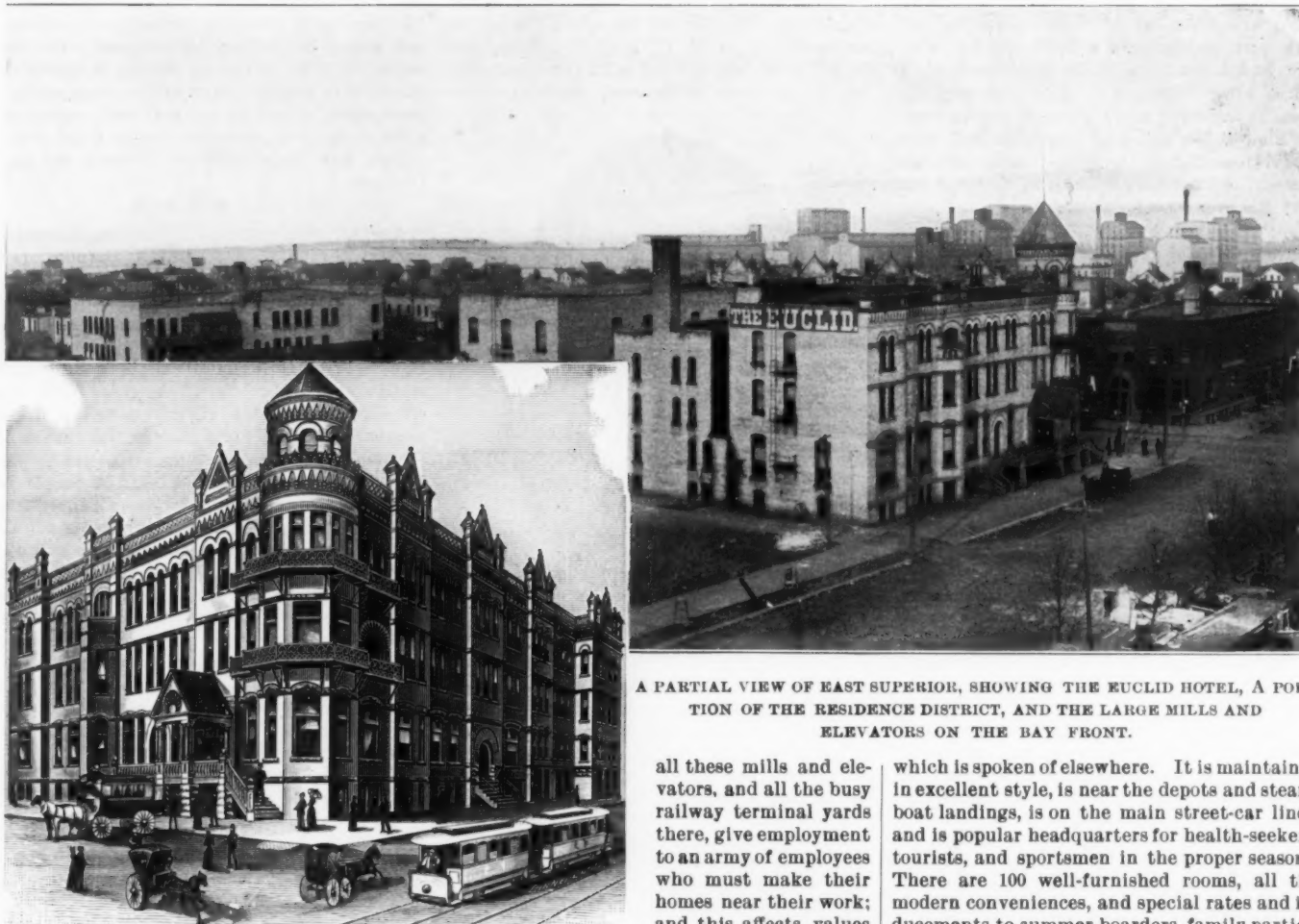
Of the men at the head of this great company we shall name only the principals. Henry W. de Forest is president, S. E. Kilner is treasurer, W. P. Stevanson is secretary, and Robert Kelly is general manager. With the exception of Mr. Kelly, who gives his whole attention to the company's interests, the gentlemen named live in New York, the company's office in that city being at No. 30 Broad



GREAT NORTHERN MERCHANDISE DOCK AT WEST SUPERIOR.



SUPERIOR'S HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST STATELY PUBLIC SCHOOL STRUCTURES IN THE STATE.



A PARTIAL VIEW OF EAST SUPERIOR, SHOWING THE EUCLID HOTEL, A PORTION OF THE RESIDENCE DISTRICT, AND THE LARGE MILLS AND ELEVATORS ON THE BAY FRONT.

Street. They are all men of large means and great enterprise, and what they have accomplished for Superior in the past is an indication of what may be expected of them in days to come.

SUPERIOR CONSOLIDATED LAND COMPANY.

This company, organized in 1889, has exercised a powerful influence in the upbuilding of general interests in the city of Superior. Thousands of excellent building sites are controlled by it, and so liberal are its terms that a host of people and many large industrial enterprises have taken advantage of them to buy lots and erect homes, docks, elevators, etc., upon its lands. The company's advertisement will be found on another page. In this column naught further is intended than to speak briefly of recent improvements that have been made on or near the Consolidated Land Company's holdings in the East End, especially on Superior and Allouez bays, along which it has the finest terminal, dock, wharfage, milling and elevator sites in the city. The Omaha road is now constructing a large merchandise dock, in addition to its present one; the Great Northern is building another monster ore-dock, and the largest elevator in the world; the N. P. Railway has wholly rebuilt its coal-dock, making it much larger than before; the Omaha Company will also put in a system of elevators on its new docks, and several other projects of great importance are talked of for the near future.

It is estimated that the improvements made this year in the East End show a full twenty-five per cent increase over those for 1898. There will be seven huge elevators in this section of the city when the new ones are completed, and a number of large flour-mills. All these great ore-docks, coal-docks and merchandise docks;

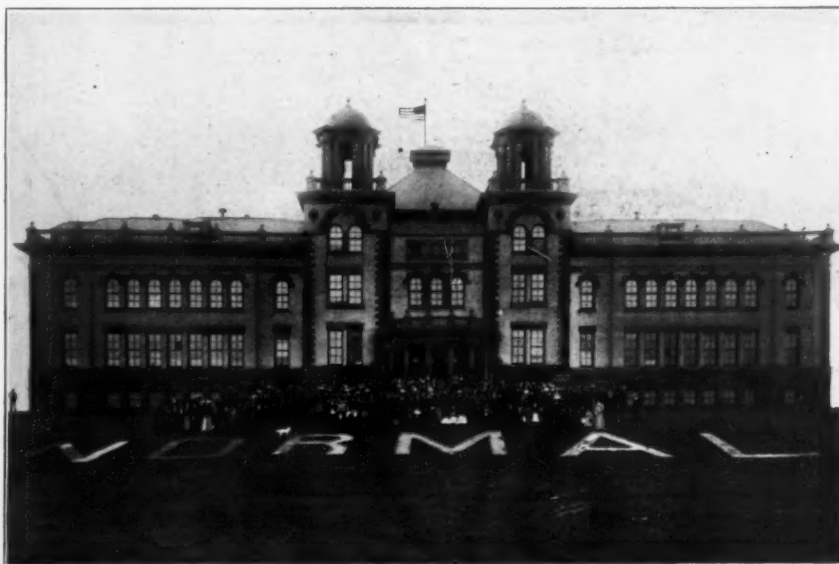
all these mills and elevators, and all the busy railway terminal yards there, give employment to an army of employees who must make their homes near their work; and this affects values of realty in that end of town by creating a steady, active demand for building sites. In no other part of the city has general building the past year been so active, and, of course, the Superior Consolidated Land Company has benefited by it. Whenever anyone wishes to negotiate for first-class water frontage on Superior and Allouez bays, or for lots and acreage property to build on or to hold for residence and business purposes, this company is among the first to be consulted. Among its fine properties is the Euclid Hotel, at the East End,

which is spoken of elsewhere. It is maintained in excellent style, is near the depots and steamboat landings, is on the main street-car lines, and is popular headquarters for health-seekers, tourists, and sportsmen in the proper seasons. There are 100 well-furnished rooms, all the modern conveniences, and special rates and inducements to summer boarders, family parties, etc.

The officers, directors, and the resident managers of the company, are capable men who do everything in their power to satisfy patrons and would-be investors. They represent large capital, promote big enterprises, and have already achieved results which reflect great credit upon their business ability and energy.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National dates its existence from 1887, at which time it was started as a private bank by William B. Banks. In 1888 he reorganized and incorporated it as a State bank, under



THE WISCONSIN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT SUPERIOR, ERECTED AT A COST OF \$125,000.

the name of the "Marine & Mercantile," but in October of the same year it became a national bank, with a capital of \$100,000. Growing business soon necessitated a larger capital, however, and it was increased to \$200,000.

The First National is the oldest banking-house in Superior, and among its stockholders are some of the heaviest capitalists and most capable financiers in the East. Under the management of President Banks the course of the bank has ever been forward. He is safely conservative, but always ready to give reasonable support to local enterprises, and always conducting a legitimate banking business pure and simple. Robert Kelly is vice-president, and Pear Benson is assistant cashier. On September 7 the deposits amounted to \$536,524, and the loans and discounts were \$290,211.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Some of the most progressive men in Superior are those engaged in the real estate business. Among them is Henry W. Gilbert, whose office is on Tower Avenue in West Superior. He has been at the head of the lakes since 1890, and his principal business is real estate and municipal bonds. Mr. Gilbert has strong Eastern connections, and through these channels he is able to place large blocks of bonds most advantageously. Recently he handled \$166,000 worth of Superior school bonds. Large property interests of non-residents are also in his hands, some 200 tenants being on his lists, occupying property for which he is the agent. An attorney and counselor, he is competent to look after every detail of affairs placed in his hands, and his reputation is positively above reproach. All correspondence will be attended to promptly.

IN THE MINING WORLD.

A man who has done a good deal in his quiet way to help Superior and the whole head of the lakes country is M. C. French, mining and stock broker, whose office is in the Hammond Block. He is one of the most reliable promot-



M. C. FRENCH, MINING AND STOCK BROKER,
WEST SUPERIOR.

ers in the Northwest. Whatever he advises is based on personal knowledge of the interests under consideration. Special attention is given by him to the gold properties in Western Ontario, and to the Douglas Range copper stocks. He has been all through the gold country—all

over the Douglas County copper range. He has inspected all the noteworthy mines and claims in these fields; knows just what their prospects are, and it is a part of his business principles never to offer investors either property or stocks that will not stand expert examination. Read what is said of the gold and copper regions in the general article on the Head of the Lakes, and then write Mr. French for particulars.

JOHN A. BARDON.

Another real estate man of sterling character and broad reputation is John A. Bardon. His office is in the East End, in what is still called Old, or East Superior. There, in the Euclid Hotel block, he conducts a large real estate and insurance business, treating every man right, and getting his full share of large and small realty deals. He knows every lot in the city—knows its value, and no one sells a larger number of them. For a time he was cashier of the Bank of Superior, in which capacity he was brought in contact with a host of people in town and country alike, and became thoroughly informed respecting property interests in all that section of country. Many a large sale has passed through his hands, and many others are pending. There has been a great demand for East End property the past two years, both for business and residence purposes—a demand which bids fair to keep up for years to come. The big docks, mills, elevators, etc., in that locality employ hundreds of men who want homes near their work, and this keeps realty moving at an active rate.

Mr. Bardon is also interested in some valuable copper properties in the Douglas Range,



A FINE INTERIOR VIEW OF THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK, CORNER TOWER AVENUE AND BROADWAY STREET, SUPERIOR.



MAIN DOCK OF THE OHIO COAL COMPANY AT DULUTH, MINN.

The storage capacity of this dock is 250,000 tons. It is 1,561 feet in length by 300 feet in width, and its covered shed is 950 feet long and 150 feet wide. Four vessels can unload at this dock at one time.

near by. Many specimens of ore were seen at his place of business, some of which were very rich. It seems to be the opinion of expert mining men that the copper outlook in Douglas County is most promising. Capital is needed for development work, but enough has been done to prove beyond doubt that the metal exists there in paying quantities.

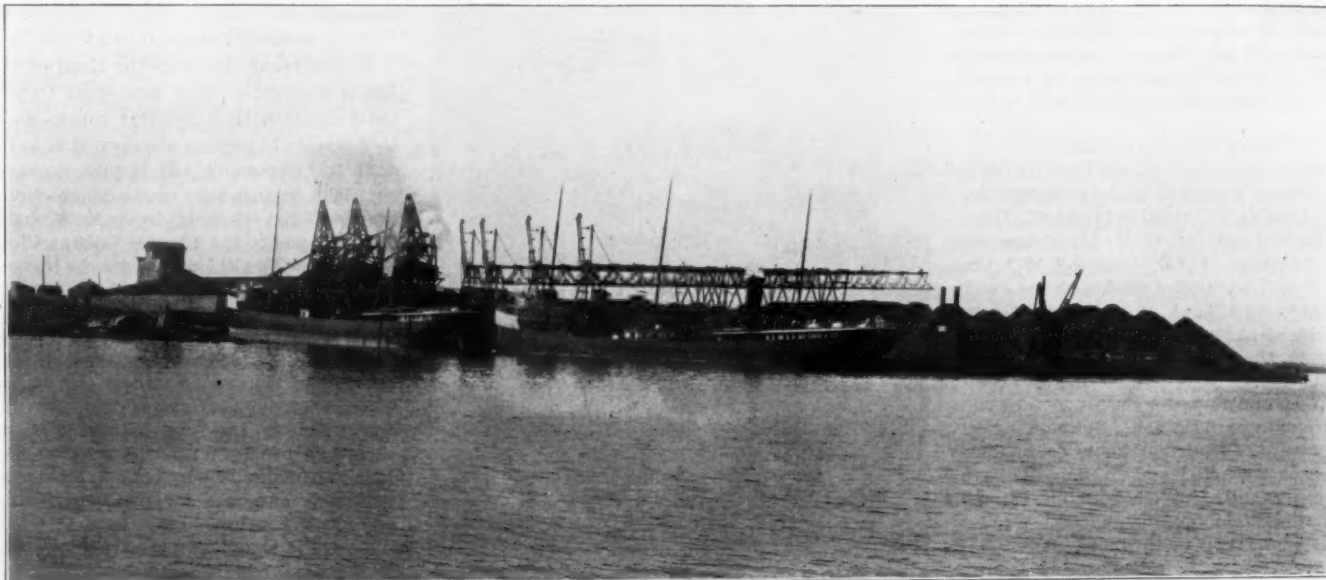
Mr. Bardon is a plain man—prompt and practical, though always painstaking and courteous. There is no better man in Superior for non-residents to correspond with, no matter what business they may wish to transact. They will find his knowledge of local affairs broad, his judgment good, his business methods reliable. Whatever he undertakes is well done, because based on actual knowledge of his city and territory. He solicits patronage on a business basis, and anything placed in his hands will be given careful and skillful attention.

DULUTH BUSINESS JOTTINGS.

Every city is what its men of affairs make it. No town can grow beyond the capacity of its merchants and bankers and manufacturers. If these happen to be men of large brain and enterprise, the place they live in will be correspondingly large and enterprising. In this respect Duluth is exceedingly fortunate. It has big, broad-minded men at the head of its financial institutions, it has brainy, far-sighted men at the head of its wholesale houses and large mills, factories, and workshops, and there is a strong progressive spirit manifested by business men in every walk of life. One finds this spirit dominating the retail establishments, and even offices and workrooms. Mention of a few of these leading concerns will not prove uninteresting—especially to readers who wish to know more of large private busi-

ness affairs at the Head of the Great Lakes. OHIO COAL COMPANY.

One of the oldest and strongest coal companies at the Head of the Lakes is the one named above. The general offices are in the Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul, but it has agencies in Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, and Milwaukee. The distributing docks are in Duluth, Ashland, and Milwaukee, the main dock being in Duluth. This dock, located on Rice's Point, opposite the entrance to the harbor, is probably the best-equipped coal dock on fresh waters. It is 1,561 feet in length and 300 feet wide, a double railway track extending through its center. The largest vessels can be unloaded in a day, but four boats can be brought alongside the dock at one time. It has a storage capacity for 250,000 tons, and all anthracite coal is housed beneath a shed 950x150 feet in dimensions. The dock at Ashland,



THE ENORMOUS DOCK OF THE YOUGHIOGHENY & LEHIGH COAL COMPANY AT WEST SUPERIOR.

Wis., takes care of local business and the heavy demands from the Gogebic Iron Range, and the Milwaukee dock, newly refitted and practically reconstructed, is a comparatively recent acquisition.

The Ohio Coal Company is Northwestern agent for the great Pennsylvania Coal Company, and has the exclusive handling of the "Forest Hill" Youghiogheny product—the strongest gas coal mined. A vast tonnage of Pittston anthracite is handled annually, and also of the "Fire Creek" smithing coal. This last named coal has been made a prominent specialty for many years, the company having established for it a demand that extends as far West and Northwest as British Columbia. It is clean, full of heating qualities, and very popular among blacksmiths. Another great specialty, for which the company has this season established a large trade, is the "Pocahontas" semi-bituminous smokeless coal, now the standard fuel of the United States Navy. It is high in carbon, low in ash, and free from sulphur. Pocahontas lump and egg coal, for domestic use, is in great favor on account of its cleanliness and freedom from soot and smut. It is especially adapted to household use, and gives universal satisfaction. The company has also effected very close relations with the H. C.



THE LONSDALE BUILDING, DULUTH, HOME OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK.



INTERIOR OF THE MERCHANTS BANK, DULUTH.

Frick Coke Company and other prominent coke producers of the East, and for this product it has a large and growing demand. Coal and coke are sold to dealers all through the Northwest, and we are assured that the Ohio Coal Company can fill all orders promptly. It is fortunate in having at its head such well-known men as J. B. Cable, president; Geo. M. Space, vice-president; F. L. Chapman, secretary; and H. W. C. Bowdoin, treasurer, all men of standing, large responsibility and enterprise.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK was established as a State bank in 1891, and became a private bank in September, 1894. Charles F. Leland is president, Donald Macleod cashier, H. M. Blackmarr assistant cashier. On September 8, 1899, the capital and undivided profits of the bank amounted to \$26,243, and the deposits to \$250,815. Not long ago the bank was moved from the McDonald Building to the Lonsdale Block on the corner of Third Avenue West and Superior Street, one of the finest locations in Duluth. Since changing to a private bank a remarkable growth has been experienced. Loans and deposits have grown so rapidly that the bank has become a prominent factor in financial circles. Mr. Leland is a man in whom great confidence is placed. He is also president of the Duluth Water Board, treasurer of the Zenith City Telephone Company, and con-



PALLADIO BUILDING, IN WHICH THE MERCHANTS BANK OF DULUTH IS LOCATED.

nected with other important interests. It was he who started the bank, and he has been with it ever since, the guiding hand of its equitable policy, rapid growth, and solid influence. The correspondents of the bank are the Metropolitan Bank, of Minneapolis; the National Bank of the Republic, Chicago; and the Western National, of New York.

THE MERCHANTS BANK.

The Merchants' Bank of Duluth was organized in February, 1898, by Hansen E. Smith, and succeeded to the banking business of H. E. Smith & Company, established in 1895. It occupies quarters in the Palladio Building, at the corner of Superior Street and Fourth Avenue West, one of the most central locations in the city.

Hansen E. Smith, the president of the bank, is of Danish-Prussian parentage, and was born December 6, 1867. He removed from the State of Michigan to Duluth in the spring of 1892, and has been connected with banking interests since 1894.

George W. Keyes, the cashier, was born in Ashford, Conn., August 27, 1838. His experience in the banking business dates back to the year 1874, at Olivet, Mich. He came to Minnesota in 1892, and organized the New Duluth National Bank.



PRIVATE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT SMITH, OF THE MERCHANTS BANK, DULUTH.

F. J. Lauermann, the assistant cashier, was born at St. Cloud, Minn., February 18, 1872, and has been a resident of Duluth since 1888.

This bank transacts a general banking business in all its branches, and has special facilities for the handling of out-of-town accounts.

LAKE SUPERIOR CIGARS.

An observant visitor at the Head of the Lakes will notice that men seem to puff their cigars with a peculiar relish—as if they wished to prolong the operation as indefinitely as possible. It is quite probable that it is because they smoke those choice brands sold at wholesale by A. N. Wishart, who represents the Planter Cubana Cigar Company. The El Imperador clear Havana cigar handled by him is said to take the lead over all other brands. It comes in all sizes—from three for a quarter up to three for fifty cents. You will find it in the best cigar stores and drug-stores everywhere—but in good stores only. In the domestic line, the famous "Sweet Baby" cigar sold by Mr. Wishart is very popular. It is pure and mild, good enough for anyone to smoke, and sells for five cents. If a person smokes these brands once, he wants them right along. Everybody knows Mr. Wishart. He is having splendid success, and this, of course, means splendid support by the retail trade generally.



VIEW FROM THE BIG WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE OF THE STONE-ORDEAN-WELLS COMPANY, DULUTH, SHOWING THE UNION AND THE C., ST. P., M. & O. DEPOTS IN THE FOREGROUND, THE SPALDING HOTEL, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AND OTHER PROMINENT BUILDINGS IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT.

THE STONE-ORDEAN-WELLS COMPANY.

Duluth can take pride in having among its jobbing establishments some of the largest wholesale grocery houses in the Northwest. The business transacted by the Stone-Ordean-Wells Company is of enormous volume, and covers the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, and Idaho. Founded in 1881, it has had a steady, healthful growth ever since. The huge building occupied down in the wholesale district is 100x100 feet in dimensions, and five stories and basement in height. Another building—a new one—used by the company is 75x100 feet in dimensions and six stories in height, and there are three warehouses besides. Including the thirty traveling salesmen, the house carries on its pay-rolls about 100 names, and every hand is kept busy. The spacious general office alone contains a small army of clerks, accountants, typewriters, and department managers. It is noticeable that the entire establishment is provided with modern equipments, from rapid, labor-saving toboggan-slides to big elevators, sample-rooms, and all the special departments. Some of the goods handled can be bought of this house only, among them being the Hiawatha and Empress brands of canned goods, teas, coffees, spices, etc. W. R. Stone is president of the company, B. E. Wells is vice-president, J. E. Granger is secretary, and F. A. Patrick is treasurer and manager. These gentlemen are also directors—together with A. L. Ordean of Duluth, and E. P. Stone of Saginaw, and A. W. Wright of Alma, Michigan. It was while visiting this house, recently, that

we learned the personnel of the new wholesale dry-goods firm that is to open for business in Duluth about January 1. It will be known as the Patrick & Granger Company. F. A. Patrick will be president and manager, W. R. Stone will be vice-president, J. E. Granger will be secretary and treasurer, and C. M. Rice will be assistant manager. These are all strong men—financially and in point of business experience, and no one questions the success of their new enterprise from the very beginning.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL COMPANY.

Ever since the St. Louis Hotel was erected in 1887-88 it has been a popular resort for local citizens and for the traveling public alike. It

is in the heart of the city, on the street-railway lines and within a few blocks of the various depots, and is always homelike and attractive. With 110 guest-rooms, over twenty sample-rooms, twenty bath-rooms, modern closets and lavatories, and all those conveniences which one likes to find in one's hotel, it is at all times prepared to receive and to take good care of those that are on the wing. The dining-room, which overlooks the lake, is large and noted for its uniformly fine service. A. Michaud is the efficient manager, James A. Butchart is secretary of the company, and J. T. Michaud is the popular chief clerk.

THE WRIGHT-CLARKSON MERCANTILE COMPANY

is another concern that has done much for Duluth and the Northwest. This wholesale grocery house is on West Michigan Street, at Nos. 326, 328, 330 and 332. It is a big establishment, the building being three stories and basement in height, and occupying a ground area 50x100 feet in dimensions. The business was founded in 1896, and eight traveling salesmen sell to retailers in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. It is understood that all these salesmen, and also the office force, are stockholders in the company—and it may be that this accounts for the rapid growth in the volume of business done. A large general stock is carried, of which the company's Ivanhoe brand of canned goods, coffees, etc., is exceedingly popular. A better location for such a house could not be selected. The railways run direct to the shipping department, and lake boats load and unload only a block or so away.



WAREHOUSE OF THE TAIT STORAGE & SALT CO., AT WEST END, SUPERIOR—CAPACITY 20,000 BARRELS.



THE SPALDING HOTEL, ERECTED AT A COST OF \$400,000.

THE SPALDING HOTEL.

When the Spalding Hotel Company erected the Spalding Hotel property in 1889, it gave to Duluth one of the most elegant hotels in the hotel world. It cost, with the furniture, not less than \$450,000. With 200 guest-rooms, single and en suite; with numerous parlors, bath-rooms, sample-rooms, two passenger elevators, freight elevators, and every room—every part of the building steam-heated and electric-lighted by the company's own plants, it is a model resort in every respect.

The house is still owned by the Spalding Hotel Company, but it is leased by the Interstate Hotel Company, of which Mr. W. B. Silvey is agent. The management of the house is in the thoroughly capable hands of F. W. Sprado, who for a number of years was the popular manager of Hotel Manitoba, in Winnipeg. During the past eight months many thousands of dollars have been expended in refitting and

newly decorating the Spalding, but it is understood that at least \$10,000 more will be spent in other improvements soon.

The one thing noticeable about this house is its uniform attractiveness. It isn't all on one floor. From the grand lobby with its tile floors and elegant lounging-chairs to the top floor itself, every hallway, every nook and corner, every room is well and handsomely furnished and decorated. The halls are broad, the carpeting rich, noiseless, and in good taste, the rooms cozy and so furnished that they are conducive to the greatest possible comfort. On each floor are pretty plants; and when one comes to the superb dining-room, on the top floor, it is like taking a look at some garden in the tropics. The room, which accommodates 200 guests, and is about 40x100 feet in dimensions, exclusive of the private dining-parlors, is ornamented with palms, ferns, and costly plants in profusion. The well-arranged tables,

with their spotless napery and splendid service, please the eye and tempt the appetite at once; and the magnificent view overlooking the lake, Minnesota Point, and a broad expanse of country across the bays, puts a fitting touch to the scene. Just above this floor, on the roof, is a sheltered-observatory, provided with seats and heated with steam, from which one may look out on Lake Superior to the horizon's farthest edge—a perspective never to be forgotten; and all this beauty and comfort is within a block of every depot in the city, and directly on the street-car lines.

IN MANUFACTURING LINES.

Among the enterprises recently started in Duluth is the Northwestern Manufacturing Company, of which C. A. Luster is president and treasurer, Edwin P. Stone vice-president, and Geo. C. Stone secretary. The goods manufactured comprise a full line of logging tools—including peavies, cant-hooks, pike-poles, skidding-tongs, swamp-hooks, etc. The company has its own handle-factory in Michigan, and does its own forging, so that it is in a position to give its many customers the benefit of the best that the market affords. In addition to the above is a complete line of logging sleighs, also made by this company, and on which are used the McGregor patent sleigh knee, which the Northwestern Manufacturing Company controls. Loggers regard this knee as the most satisfactory that has ever been designed, and it follows that the company sells a great many of these goods.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

A good many of the illustrations in this issue of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE were made from photographs taken by the Eclipse View Company, whose studio is at No. 30 Fourth Avenue West, corner First Street, Duluth. As landscape and commercial photographers the members of this company enjoy a well-merited reputation. They take interiors and exteriors of residences, stores, offices, mills, factories, etc., and their marine views, street views, and views of lumber-camps are especially fine. Photographs are for sale in large collections, or they will be made to order. The company does developing and printing for amateurs, does enlarging and copying, and transacts a very extensive business generally. Orders for work from outside towns will receive prompt attention, and all work is guaranteed to give full satisfaction.



THE SPALDING HOTEL'S ELEGANT DINING-ROOM.



SUPERIOR STREET, DULUTH, VIEWED FROM THE CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE, THE SPALDING HOTEL ON THE RIGHT, THE LYCEUM BUILDING ON THE LEFT.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

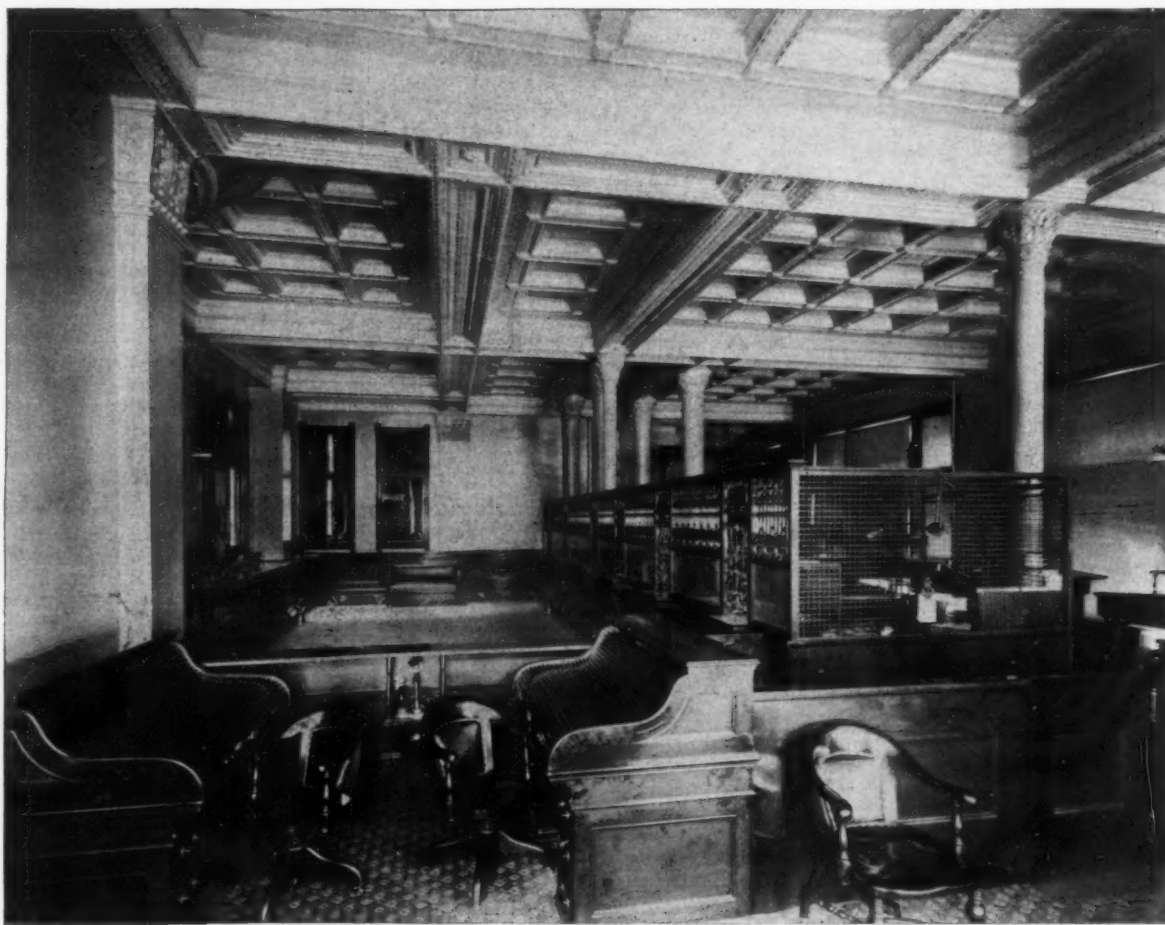
Few cities have such supreme confidence in its banking institutions as one finds evidenced on every hand by the business men of Duluth. It is a confidence justified by present banking conditions, however, and is not at all to be wondered at. One reason for this state of affairs is found in the fact that the banking business is not overdone in Duluth. There are only a few financial institutions there, and they are strong and well-conducted. One of the very strongest of these is The American Exchange Bank, at the corner of Superior Street and Third Avenue West. It was established as a State bank in 1879—twenty years ago, with a capital of \$25,000. So successful was its management that it became necessary to increase the capital to \$100,000 within eighteen months. Today, however, the capital of the bank is \$500,000, and it

statement hard to match in any other city of 70,000 population. Of course, there are certain times when all merchants need bank assistance, but it is said that nearly all the retailers in the Zenith City have for a long period been buying for cash and taking their discounts. The grain and milling and lumber interests, however, call for large amounts of capital, and the banks supply it. All loans are made on a conservative basis and at very reasonable rates of interest. These low rates make it almost imperative that a bank shall transact a big volume of business, and this is exactly what The American Exchange Bank is doing.

A noticeable feature of the bank's business is its immense deposits from outside sources, these amounting to between \$700,000 and \$800,000. Naught could better illustrate the strong confidence felt in the bank by Northwestern business circles generally; for these outside de-

ly situated quarters of the cashier—an official who has very little leisure. From the opening of the bank to its closing, there is always a string of patrons who await their turn to have a word with the cashier.

This bank represents the Bank of Montreal, Canada, in Duluth; the Dominion Bank of Canada, the head office of which is in Toronto; the Western National and the National Bank of the Republic, of New York City; and the Continental National Bank, of Chicago. The officers are named as follows: President, H. M. Peyton; cashier, James C. Hunter; assistant cashier, William G. Hegardt. The directors are Hamilton M. Peyton, Melvin J. Forbes, Judge J. D. Ensign, James C. Hunter, Angus R. Macfarlane, John H. Upham, and George Spencer. All these officers and directors are well-known men whose names are associated with important business interests. Individual-



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, DULUTH.

has become the second largest and strongest State bank in Minnesota. Since its organization it has never failed to pass a yearly dividend, and up to 1896 these dividends amounted to a straight ten per cent on the capital stock. Just now the annual dividend is five per cent, but it will be full six per cent by January 1.

On October 26, the day we visited the bank, its deposits amounted to the magnificent total of \$4,100,000, and its loans and discounts were \$3,600,000. On September 9, the date of the last published report, the deposits were \$3,795,684, the loans and discounts \$2,674,926, and the cash on hand and total reserve \$1,379,128. Such figures need no elaboration. They tell a very plain story of successful financiering and of prosperous mercantile and industrial conditions. In truth, there has been but one business failure of any magnitude in Duluth since 1893—a

posits come from a wide range of territory, and are made by men who seek the greatest possible security and best possible returns, consistent with safe financiering, for their money.

The method of doing business at this institution is modern to the minutest details. In the first place, the area occupied is large and of the most pleasing conformation, as the accompanying interior view testifies. The tile floors, the rich but quiet mahogany fixtures and other furnishings, the burglar-proof vaults, the various compartments in which the tellers, the discount clerk, the collection clerk, the accountants, etc., transact their business—all these assure visitors that they are in a banking-house of large magnitude, where every detail is carried on methodically by men who understand their duties thoroughly. On the left of the main entrance is the spacious and convenient-

ly and collectively, they control large capital and are men of solid responsibility. The president, Mr. Peyton, has held this important office since the bank was first started in 1879. He is regarded as one of the ablest financiers in the Northwest, and as a man whose judgment is sound on all leading public questions. Mr. Hunter, the cashier, has also been connected with the bank since its first day, though not always in his present responsible capacity. He is a very resourceful man—possessing executive ability of an high order, and a quick, keen judgment which renders his services of great value. All in all, The American Exchange Bank of Duluth is an institution that reflects credit upon city and State alike. It is a power in financial circles at the Head of the Lakes, and it ranks deservedly high in the great outside world of trade and finance.

IMMENSE COAL DISTRIBUTING WHARVES.

The accompanying illustration gives a general view of the Pioneer Fuel Company's coal receiving, storage, and distributing wharves located in Duluth Harbor at a point practically the center of the shipping business at the head of Lake Superior. These wharves are reached by vessels without passing through drawbridges, are conveniently located for harbor trade and other local business, and have direct and independent connections with each of the principal railroad companies, which are large purchasers as well as transporters of coal.

Wharves of this nature are usually located on some one particular railroad, and cars are therefore subject to transfer charges in reaching other roads over which shipments are made, or for whose use coal is sold,—such transfer charges

and the route over which the Interstate Electric Car Lines are operated. The wharves are equipped with the most modern hoisting machinery, whereby vessels are insured prompt dispatch; also with a large anthracite coal storage house provided with conveyors operated by electricity, and used both in stocking coal and conveying the same from the stock-piles over screens to the pockets, from which cars on tracks, connecting directly with the various trunk lines, are quickly loaded with coal in the best possible condition. In the same manner the various grades and sizes of coal are conveyed to pockets from which teams making local deliveries are supplied. With this equipment, coal can be handled from the vessels to the stock-piles, and from the stock-piles to cars or wagons, and be thoroughly screened without the use of shovels or wheelbarrows.

The Pioneer Fuel Company is particularly

soft coals mined. This is an advantage which experienced dealers heartily appreciate, knowing as they do how much really inferior coal is put upon the market.

A study of the fuel industry at the Head of the Lakes is full of interesting surprises. The immense ore-docks and their splendid equipments illustrate the magnitude of the business. The Duluth dock of the Pioneer Fuel Company, for instance, is 2,000 feet in length by 800 feet in width, and over it passes annually many hundred thousand tons of fuel. To handle such a business requires almost unlimited financial resources. Every year sees the company extending its territory and adding to the list of its regular customers. The volume of business done shows steady growth—to which the company's sources of supply are always equal.

In interviewing the men who are responsible for the management of the immense coal inter-



GENERAL VIEW OF THE PIONEER FUEL COMPANY'S RECEIVING, STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTING COAL WHARVES AT DULUTH, MINN.

being borne by the seller, purchaser, or the railroad companies as may be agreed,—but are avoided in shipments from the Pioneer Fuel Company's wharves, by reason of railroad connections as stated. These wharves being located in the immediate vicinity of the principal grain elevators at Duluth, have a decided advantage in the matter of car supply, and insure railroad companies greater economy and dispatch in the movement of the same than is possible under ordinary conditions, and enable the Pioneer Fuel Company to make prompt shipments to all points tributary to the head of Lake Superior.

The property on which these wharves are located has an area of about two million square feet, an ample water frontage, also extensive frontage on Garfield Avenue, the only direct thoroughfare between Duluth and Superior,

fortunate in the location of its wharves, the advantages of which are fast becoming known to railroad companies and other large purchasers of coal throughout the Northwest; and, having unexcelled sources of supply, the company insures the greatest satisfaction to its large and increasing trade.

It is quite unnecessary to tell old Northwestern coal dealers that the business of this company was founded way back in 1870, but it is possible that some of the younger members of the trade may not know that it is one of the very oldest as well as one of the strongest coal companies at the Head of the Lakes. Neither is it controlled by any great mining interest. The management is able to constantly maintain a position of absolute independence, and is thus enabled to obtain for its patrons and for their customers the very choicest grades of hard and

ests herein illustrated,—interests which involve millions of dollars annually, one remarkable feature is noted. It is the fact that these men have their affairs under so complete control that they can put their hands upon any detail thereof at a moment's notice. There may be confusion and lack of system in a little grocery store—so small that it ought to run itself, but with corporations like the Pioneer Fuel Company, whose business would naturally appear complicated, everything moves with a precision that is as admirable as it is wonderful. Indeed, the noted success of this company is largely due to its almost faultless management, in praise of which these few words are altogether inadequate. Capital is a good thing and opportunity is a necessity, but they possess little value if not controlled and made the most of by a wise and far-seeing management.



The Connection Broke.

The Cooperstown (N. D.) *Courier* says that some of the boys have been courting the girls over the 'phone.

The other night Gilbert Hammer called up one of the girls and asked:

"Say, are you 31?"

The reply was immediately snapped back:

"Go away, you chump! I am only 16."

"The blow almost killed Gilbert, and central broke the connection."

Shirt-Tails Prohibited.

Geo. B. Hazen, a former resident of this city, tells a pretty good story on a newly appointed policeman in Winona, Minn., who arrested a sleep-walker a few nights since who had wandered away from his home in his night-clothes, says the Ellendale (N. D.) *Leader*.

"Surely you are not going to lock me up," said the sleep-walker. "I can't be held responsible for the condition you found me in; I am a somnambulist."

"It don't any difference what church you are a member of," said the officer; "you can't walk the streets of Winona in your shirt-tail."

He was Delighted.

A good story is told at the expense of one of the members of the Buffalo excursion party, states the Duluth (Minn.) *News Tribune*. While the boat was headed up the lakes on Lake Huron, a certain member of the party, some say his name is Mike Smith and others say Mr. Foster, happened to notice the log-line trailing behind the steamship. His curiosity was aroused.

"What is that?" inquired Mr. Smith.

"That is a ship's telegraph-line," gravely answered one of Mr. Smith's best friends.

"The deuce it is!" exclaimed Mr. Smith in surprise.

"Sure thing," said the schemer; "we are in touch with Buffalo all the time. Messages are going over the line right now."

"Can I send a message?" asked Mr. Smith, wonderingly.

Mr. Smith was told that he could, and he wrote one out instructing somebody in Buffalo to wire him \$100 at Duluth. In about an hour a message was placed in Mr. Smith's hand with "collect forty cents," on the corner.

Mr. Smith was delighted. He handed the boy a dollar bill, and told him to keep the change.

How Harry Met His Match.

One lumber salesman is a host, but three of them in a bunch make a combination hard to beat, declares the *Mississippi Valley Lumberman*. Supposing these three are at a county fair in one of the back counties, looking for entertainment. Is it not supposable that they will find what they are looking for, and have some to spare for the less fortunate? Sure!

It so happened not many weeks ago that Jerry Startup, Harry Collins, and Howard Blackwell met at Mandan, N. D., during the progress of the county fair at that point. They dropped business for a portion of the day and took in the fair, travelling three abreast. They found on the grounds a Wild West show where the hero cowboy dashes down on the gang of bandits,—that are holding up a stage-coach and

robbing the passengers,—slays them, and rescues the passengers and mail-pouches amid the high acclaims of the audience.

Into the midst of this great tragedy strode these traveling salesmen. They had done so much of the hold-up business in lumber this year, that they wanted to see how it felt to be held up. They performed their part of the show so well that the performance was the best given that day. Then they went the rounds of the fakir tents, feeling much at home among men of this kind, coming at the end of the line to a tent before which a great slummux of a negro was taking in change for tickets and shouting in a megaphone voice the wonders on the inside—the ossified man, the woman 128 years old, the starved Cuban reconcentrado, and the Alabama Ring-Tailed Roarer, half-horse, half-alligator, and the other half boa-constrictor.

Here the colored fakir stopped to make change, and Harry Collins, whose voice is known to our readers through these columns as capable of drowning the roar of a grand-stand on a football field, took up the thread of the song.

"Yes," he yelled, "and, to show you what a red-hot show we've got, we have a thermometer hanging on the center-pole that registers a hundred and twenty-nine degrees."

"Dat so," cut in the colored fiend; "an' de orssified man swallers de t'ermometer, an' dies by degrees. Right dis way, gemmen ladies; here's where you gits yer money back! Roll up, roll up, tumble up, crawl up, fall up; all who can't git up, frow your money up!"

Then Harry Collins picked up his voice and quit the field.

One Last Request.

"George Ferguson, you have gone a little too far." Pale with indignation and outraged pride, the young woman looked him sternly in the face.

"Why, Laura," he stammered, in a helpless confusion, "I—I—ah—er—I didn't think you would care."

"Didn't think I should care!" she echoed, with freezing mockery. "Did you think, sir, that an acquaintance of ten or twelve months entitled you to a privilege, unasked, that my most intimate friends of many years' standing would not have dared to claim? Have you no conception of the meaning of the word presumption?"

What had this young man done? Intoxicated by her beauty, and fancying he saw in her glorious dark eyes a challenge, half coy, half saucy, he had rapturously kissed her. Dumb with astonishment, George Ferguson quailed before the lightning-like indignation of the high-spirited girl. He saw that he had made a fatal mistake.

"This must end our acquaintance, Mr. Ferguson," she said. "In many respects it has been a pleasant one. I had come to esteem you highly—as a young man of high and noble impulses, free from the trivialities and weaknesses, the inordinate self-conceit and assurance, that the spirit of the age seems to infuse into the mental constitutions of the young men of modern society. You have thrown yourself down from the pedestal upon which I had mistakenly placed you. Mr. Ferguson," she continued, sadly, "hereafter we must meet as strangers."

"Be it so, Laura Jones," replied he, with recovered self-possession. "I shall not presume to question your right to dismiss me thus summarily, however strongly I must feel inclined to protest against the injustice of your act in so doing. I bow to your mandate. Henceforth we are strangers. But before I take my last farewell of you, as I am now about to do, and

go out into the world to struggle with it as only a sorrowing, lonely man deprived of his last earthly hope must struggle to keep bitter despair from gnawing his heart-strings asunder—before I leave forever the presence of one with whom I have passed so many pleasant hours, whose memory will cling to me through all the cheerless years that may yet drag their weary length over my head, I have one last request to make of you."

"What is it, sir?"

"Please get off my lap."

Some Correspondence.

We aim to be courteous, we study to please, and we are always willing to answer questions, particularly if they are about the country. We have written reams of letters to intending settlers urging them to come out here and grow up with us. We have told them just what the soil would do under irrigation; that we did not devote much time to the growing of orchids, and that if the settler was coming late in the fall to be sure and bring a suit of underclothes along.

We thought that we had answered about everyone who had inquiries to make. But it seems not. Just at the point when we thought that our bill for postage-stamps would let down a little, here comes this letter:

BOXCARTOWN, Cal., Oct. 9.

"DEAR SIR—I have saw a copy of yure papper here and would like to ast you some questions. If you do not wish to Bother with questions, will you kindly give this to some Responsible man who will give satisfaction. I see by the papers that a part of the Crow Reservation is to come in for settlement. Has it come in yet, if not, when is it coming in. I wish to know exact location, as I cannot find it on my map. Please send me a map, one of them roller kind, so I can use it for a petition in my bed room."

"What do you raise and do you farm by Ero-gation or Depend on rane. If by Ero-gation please state if a man has to do anything else to raise a crop."

"How cold does it get in winter and would a sweater I have be warm enuf during January, if a man was out of doors herding sheep."

"Is fruit a sucksess, is thare wild fruit, if so what kind is thare for a man whose wife is stuck on making Jell."

"Is thare any game, if so state kind, as I have a double bareled shotgun that is a Josuf Dandy, likewise a pup that has kleaned up this entire naborhood and is hankering for other worlds to konker."

"What is the princple crop and what is the yield of potatoes and other serials."

"Give me the price of land and also price of living, such as flower, bacon, meet and other vegetables."

"Prices of hogs, horses, cows, poultry and other groceries."

"Is it Healthy thare esspechially for rheumatism."

"How does ground rent."

"Is thare plenty of timber or is it mostly prairie, so a man can plow without running up against a stump with his head."

"Have you any indjuns, if so how many and are they hostile, if so how much so."

"Could a man make anything if he brought along his fiddle."

"I have a patten washing machine and a churn, would it be well to ship or sell here or can I get a cow for her keep."

"What is lumber worth and can I get slabs at the mill cheap."

"Have you any skules. I have a large family and I want them to kontinuer their eddication."

"Is thare anything you think of I have not ast, if so please state."—*Bozeman Chronicle*.



For Superstitious Brides.

Here is an ancient rhyme which gives good advice is regard to color chosen for the bridal-gown:

Married in white,
You have chosen all right.
Married in gray,
You will go far away.
Married in black,
You will wish yourself back.
Married in red,
You had better be dead.
Married in green,
Ashamed to be seen.
Married in blue,
You'll always be true.
Married in pearl,
You'll live in a whirl.
Married in yellow,
Ashamed of the fellow.
Married in brown,
You will live out of town.
Married in pink,
Your spirits will sink.

The New Ring Fad.

The new Paris fashion of wearing rings outside the glove is a vulgar one and will be adopted by none but extremists. There is some excuse for its existence in France, however, for in France women still persist in wearing tight-fitting gloves, which in America and England are considered the worst form.

A writer who noticed the close-fitting gloves worn by the Frenchwomen said they resembled "a bunch of sausages attached to a pincushion."

The glove approved by fashion is easily drawn on, and is soft and buttonless, except for driving or riding, when an entirely different kind is worn. It is made of suede or some soft, untanned leather, daintily perfumed, and allowing the fingers full freedom. With such gloves, rings of any description may be worn—under the glove of course.

Reveries of a Bachelor.

You can never find out much about a man by asking him, or much about a woman by watching her.

A really good woman is never able to decide which is dearer to her—her husband's love or her own reputation.

A woman's different ways of loving are limited by her moods; her moods are limited by nothing.

A woman's greatest weakness is that she thinks she can make a man believe anything, when he is only pretending to believe.

No man can love a woman long, if she doesn't trust him.

Probably the real germ of a woman's hatred of old bachelors is the fact that they always call a baby "it."

When a man's heart is hurt, his first instinct is to hide himself; a woman's first instinct is to hide the hurt.

Some women will confide a lot more about their husbands to a friend than they will confide to their husbands about themselves.

Maybe the reason that most women talk so much and so fast is because if they didn't they might have to think.

Every woman, no matter how homely she is, believes in her heart that she has an aristocratic air and a fine figure.

Some men have no excuse for living; others have no living for an excuse.

There are two ways to make a woman love you; one is to tell her to, and the other is to tell her not to.

Rules for the Kitchen.

A place for everything, and everything in its place.

Cleanliness, economy, and punctuality.

Keep all dry stores, such as rice, sugar, carbonate of soda, etc., in clean, dry, covered tins and jars, or dust and insects will soon appear.

Never pour the water in which greens have been cooked down the kitchen sink, but somewhere outside. If this is impossible, flush the sink afterwards well with cold water, to which some disinfectant has been added. This prevents the tell-tale odor of greens pervading the house for hours afterwards.

Be exquisitely neat in serving your dishes and in garnishing the same.

Examine all copper pans frequently, to see if they need relining; and never allow any food containing acids, such as lemon-jelly, stewed fruit or tomatoes, to stand in them after cooking.

Push in the dampers in the kitchen range when but little fire is required, so as to prevent unnecessary waste of fuel.

Where gas-stoves are used, lower or turn out the burners as soon as may be; this will make an enormous difference in the monthly gas-bill.

The needle having been passed through, pull the thread through a few inches toward the hand—so."

By this time the jeweler had passed the needle and thread under the ring on his own finger, and was prepared to illustrate the little lecture.

"Wrap the long end of the thread tightly and regularly around the finger toward the nail, in this manner. Then take hold of the short end and unwind it—so. The thread, thus pressing against the ring, will gradually remove it, however tight or swollen the finger."

The Despised Nightcap.

A Chicago physician has recently created quite a stir in the world by coming out boldly in favor of the universal wearing of nightcaps—by both sexes. He says:

"If the American people would only put on nightcaps when they go to bed, there would not be nearly so many cases of catarrhal trouble as there are now.

"It is well known that as a nation the percentage of catarrhal complaints is greater among us than in any other nation in the world, and that there are more cases among men than among women. The reason for this disproportion is the absence of nightcaps, and the habit of smoking in the open air. Women, if they smoke at all, do not do so in the open air, and if they do not wear nightcaps, they are in a measure protected by their heavier heads of hair.



AN INTERESTING GROUP OF CUBANS AT THE RECENT OMAHA EXPOSITION.

Never wash the pudding-cloths with soap or soda, or with other cloths, for they are apt to acquire a disagreeable flavor.

Avoid the too common habit of banging the oven door; it often means, by the sudden vibrating and inrushing cold air, the spoiling of light cakes and pastry.

Fill dirty saucepans with hot soda-water, till there is time to wash them; this means a great saving of time in the end.

To Remove Tight Rings.

"There is really no necessity for all this ado about removing a tight ring," said a downtown jeweler. "In fact, as in everything else, the secret of success lies in knowing how to do it. Here is a receipt that I have found unailing for removing a tight ring, and there is no painful surgical operation involved, either:

"Thread a needle flat in the eye, using thread that is strong but not too coarse. Then pass the head of the needle under the ring. Care, of course, must be used in this, and it would be better to soap the needle before beginning.

Men, on the contrary, habitually wear their hair cut close, are careless about the temperature of the room in which they sleep, and, while all the rest of the body is carefully protected, the head may be exposed all night to a zero temperature, and that at the very time when nature is at its lowest ebb and can do the least to protect itself.

"If we would begin by nightcapping all our children, and inducing them to keep up the habit in later years, within a generation or two catarrh would be a comparatively rare disease in the United States.

"Englishmen, and the people of the continent, know an American by two things—his liberality with money, and his habit of hawking and spitting. They cannot understand the latter, as catarrh is an unusual complaint abroad. But nightcaps are not. They are a recognized portion of the night toilet throughout Europe, and to this is due the freedom of the people there from a distressing complaint.

"Who ever sees a nightcap in this country? But in England it is so much a matter of

course that its great writer, Dickens, frequently mentioned it in order to give the proper touch of realism to his creations."

The Blight Within Homes.

The man who leaves the breakfast-table and enters the public ways with the shame of a home conflict upon him, in which he has contended for his own side of the question, refusing to yield his point to the very last, will not likely wear the appearance of a knight; and if he has submitted meekly to injustice, and has felt conscious of being misunderstood; if he has the smallest germ of manhood in his nature, he must writhe under the treatment, and cannot step like a conqueror or go forth with the courage necessary to win great things in the world. Such a one must wear the look of the vanquished, no matter how loyal his heart may be or how strong his original purpose for true service.

And what often makes the condition more pitiful is the fact that the husband is large-souled, willing to give more than he receives, ready to make sacrifices of his own ease, pleasure, and comfort generally while trying to serve his precious purpose for a future fulfillment. Though he closes his eyes against the signs of selfishness in the woman whom he chose as the fairest and the sweetest and best, he cannot but feel the awful despair of defeat, all on account of the fascinating, unprincipled woman whom he took to share his life.

The woman who can thus bring defeat to a high-souled, unselfish man is the vampire that has been portrayed with such unerring skill by Kipling, and many a poor victim of a narrow-minded wife might recognize in it his own experience:

Oh, the toil we lost, and the spoil we lost,
And the excellent things we planned,
Belong to the woman who didn't know why
(And now we know she never knew why)
And did not understand.

And it isn't the shame, and it isn't the blame
That stings like a white-hot brand;
It's coming to know that she never knew why
(Seeing at last she could never know why)
And never could understand.

—*Woman's Home Companion.*

How to Hang Pictures.

To hang and properly group pictures is not an easy matter, writes Maria Parloa in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. To succeed, one must have a good eye for distance, for straight lines, and for harmony in grouping, as well as a fund of patience—putting up and taking down each picture, or set of pictures, until the position, height and grouping are perfectly satisfactory.

There are two kinds of picture wire—one is gilt, the other is silvered. The gilt is more flexible, and remains untarnished and flexible longer than the silvered, but it is also more expensive. Extremely heavy pictures should be hung with copper wire.

The picture-hooks should be broad and well curved, that they may hold firmly to the moulding and be a secure support for the wire. A yardstick or tape-measure is indispensable, as careful measuring will lessen the labor and assure accuracy of position.

A picture should be so hung that the bottom shall lie flat and the top be thrown forward slightly. The manner in which the screw-eyes are put in produces this effect. For a small picture they should be fastened two or three inches from the top of the frame; the larger the picture, the greater should be the distance of the screw-eyes from the top.

If the room be high, it is easy to make it appear lower by fastening the picture-moulding two or more feet below the ceiling. This can

be done only when the wall finish is the same all the way up, or when the frieze is deep. When there is the space of several feet above the moulding, small pictures and bas-reliefs in plaster are effective.

Prohibitive Table Discipline.

Two mothers of large families were discussing domestic matters one day, and the younger of the two spoke with a sigh of the way in which her tablecloths were spotted through the daily mishaps of her two boys, says the *Youth's Companion*.

"Perhaps you'd like to know how I have helped my boys to be careful at the table," said the older woman; "it is the plan on which my mother brought us up, and I've never found a better.

"The rule in our family," she proceeded, when urged by her friend to explain her method, "is this: any one who makes a spot on the tablecloth must cover it with a piece of money, and the piece must be large enough to hide the stain entirely; no rims are allowed! The children have to provide the coins out of their own pocket-money. The rule applies to their father and to myself as well as to them. The sum goes to buy new table linen.

"The first year I tried this plan we had money enough to buy three handsome tablecloths, but since then there has been less and less. This is the fourth year, and, although none of

has become the fashion. Her own intellectual need should be consulted. She must learn to select for herself, to see with her own eyes, and to decide through her own judgment. Her home must be an expression of her own taste, and must prove the fact of her economy of time and strength and money. She must not feel herself superior to the most careful planning, nor reject the most trifling means towards accomplishing success in home management; indeed, she should be proud of an ability to make a nickel go as far as possible, and so oil the machinery of service that it seems to run itself.—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Old Finger-Nail Fancies.

In early times it was considered that bad luck would certainly attend any person who neglected to either burn or bury the parings of his finger-nails. Among the Hebrews it was the custom to pare the nails on Friday, and the operation had to be conducted in a certain manner. The little finger of the left hand had first to be operated on, then the middle finger, followed by the fourth finger, thumb, and forefinger. The nail of the middle finger of the right hand had next to be cut; then came the thumb, then the forefinger, and afterward the fourth and little finger.

When fortune-telling was more in vogue than at present, the shape and appearance of the finger-nails were looked on as having reference



HAWAIIAN HULA-HULA DANCERS AS THEY APPEARED AT THE OMAHA EXPOSITION

my four boys has yet reached his fifteenth birthday, and they are by no means unusually deft in their management of knives, forks, and spoons, they have learned to serve themselves and others so well that I am inclined to think their contributions to the 'Tablecloth Fund' will be very slight."

True and False Culture.

Anything that draws the home-keeper from a healthful, loving, faithful interest in her home affairs must be unworthy of her pursuit. Let a woman join a study club if she finds that it will be helpful to her; but if she finds that this will force her to neglect things that would tell upon the home comfort, there are books that will furnish what she needs for the purpose of mental cultivation, and perhaps her husband could, after he had rested of an evening, join in the study, and so the two would have the pleasure of a joint interest in a subject.

But let the woman who chooses the reading-course beware of taking up a work because it

to one's destiny. The nails were first rubbed over with a mixture of wax and soot, and after being thus prepared were held so that the sunlight fell full upon them. On the horny, transparent substance were supposed to appear signs and characters, from which the future could be interpreted.

Persons, too, with certain descriptions of nails, were supposed to possess certain characteristics. For instance, a man with red and spotted nails was of a fiery, hot-tempered disposition; while pale, lead-colored nails denoted a melancholy temperament. Ambitious and quarrelsome people were distinguished by narrow nails, while lovers of knowledge and liberal sentiment had round-shaped nails.

Conceited, obstinate, and narrow-minded persons were possessed of small nails; lazy, indolent individuals of fleshy nails; and those of a gentle, timid nature of broad nails.

Those persons whose nails grow into the flesh at the sides are generally luxuriously inclined, while those with very pale nails are subject to both bodily and mental sufferings.

A CHANGE OF HEART.

By Phoebe Willey Bensel.

The long, low house stood well back from the road. It had once been painted a dark red, with white window-and door-facings; but now the paint was only a dull blur in places, and one could see the weather-stained wood through it. Faded and worn and gray it looked, yet about it and over it brooded the memory of the homely good cheer and comfort that had always characterized it. The house insensibly reminded one of the lives of those who have grown old and worn and gray in the service of others, and yet carry in their wrinkled faces the beautiful light of kind words and generous deeds that had made their lives a blessing to those about them.

It was two weeks before Thanksgiving, and the air was damp and raw, and filled with the chill of threatening snow. Inside the comfortable-looking kitchen two women were sitting, their chairs drawn close up to the western window to catch the last gleams of fading light. They were both knitting, in a brisk, energetic way, and their tongues were moving as rapidly as their fingers.

"Well, Susan," said Mrs. Barrows, as she commenced "toeing-off" the blue yarn-stocking she was knitting for her grandson; "I s'pose you an' Eben are lottin' consider'ble on Thanksgiving, ain't ye?"

"No, Almiry; I can't say's we be," was the grim answer, as Susan Jackson's bright black eyes glared unblinkingly over her big, steel-bowed spectacles into the amazed blue orbs of her companion.

"No," she continued, "I don't know 's we've got anything to be thankful for; for my part I don't feel to give thanks for anything. Eben, he says it don't somehow seem jest right to him not to have a Thanksgiving dinner; but I don't b'lieve in makin' a mock of any sech thing, an' that's jest what 't would be!"

"Susan Jackson, be you crazy?" began Mrs. Barrows, her motherly old face aglow with indignation. "I should jest like to know why you ain't got nothin' to be thankful for. Ain't you got as much 's most o' folks?"

"No, I ain't!" and Susan Jackson's whole body seemed to fairly bristle with resentment. "Here I be a poor, crippled old woman, an' hev been for the last five year, an' no chance of ever bein' any better. Here I set, day in an' day out, watchin' Eben putterin' 'round 'till it does seem 's if I'd go ravin' crazy! I declare for't, Almiry Barrows, it took him three mortal hours yisterday to make a mессo' doughnuts! It did seem 's if I'd fly, a-watchin' him." And the old face actually quivered with pent up nervous force.

"Well, I expect 'tis a trial; but, there! He manages fust-rate for a man, I think; seem's to me the house looks pritty well."

"Yes; I s'pose he does as well 's he knows; but I tell you, Almiry, I don't see nothin' to be thankful for in' settin' here day after day, wantin' to do things I know I can't do. I ain't thankful for it; an', what's more, I don't know 's I want to be!" And Susan Jackson's whole figure seemed to radiate defiance against the Providence that had placed her where she was.

"Well, I never!" Said Mrs. Barrows, peering out into the gathering darkness to see if the jingling sleigh-bells they could hear belonged

to her husband. And then she said: "Well, Timothy 's come, an' I s'pose I hev got to go; but I must say, Susan, that I never thought you'd set your face ag'inst the Lord's doin's in this way. You'd better think better on 't, an' let me come over an' fix up somethin', so that you an' Eben can hev a little somethin' extry for your dinner."

"I'm much obleeged, Almiry, but I guess there ain't no danger of my changin' my mind."

A poor, stony little farm, from the barren, unfruitful acres of which it had always been a task to wrest a living, had been Susan Jackson's home for the last forty years. A slow, methodical man had been her husband, Eben Jackson, lacking in nervous force and quickness of intellect; but he had always managed, in spite of these mental deficiencies, to make a comfortable living for himself and his wife, and also to lay by a small sum each year as a provision against old age. The wonder was that Susan, his wife, should ever have been his wife. She was not of a different mould, merely, but of a different kind; not of a different species, but of a totally different genus. Nervous, alert, and energetic, what her husband accepted in unquestioning silence she met with a fierce, persistent and never-ceasing remonstrance. He patiently and uncomplainingly toiled from sunrise to sunset, wresting a living from the rocky acres of his small farm, while she set her stern old face resolutely against the forces of nature that had made the place so unproductive. In both, the religious principle was predominant; but Eben Jackson looked on Nature and into his own soul, and accepted the plain, incontrovertible facts of a lifetime of hard labor. He did not curse the poor, rocky little farm on which his lot had been cast, and he did not lift an angry face to his God in Heaven. He looked upon it all as the divine decree of an all-wise Providence. Neither fact proved the other, they were simply there.

But Susan Jackson, sitting year after year in her old rocking-chair by the window, saw in all this a denial of either God's love, God's mercy, or God's justice. She was a feeble old woman, now, almost helpless, and unable to step without her husband's assistance. She sat there day in and day out, by the small-paned window in her kitchen, knitting and hardening her defiant old heart against these trials. She had joined the church in the little village of Waterville in her youth, but since she had lost her faith, the minister, who was young and zealous, had labored earnestly to strengthen her spiritually; and now, hearing of her feelings in regard to Thanksgiving, he hastened to the small farmhouse where his rebellious parishioner lived, and, with soul filled with ardor, argued patiently with her and tried strenuously to convince her of the error of her ways. But it was of no use.

"No, Mr. Reed," she would say, glaring at him impressively over her spectacles, and emphasizing her remarks with an uplifted rheumatic finger; "it ain't no use. You can talk 'bout hearin' an' seein' an' worshipin' with the spirit, but anybody needs a little somethin' else once in a while, somethin' to let 'em know that they've got holt, an' that's somethin' I ain't never had. The Lord knows, if He knows

anything, that I ain't never had nothin' but spirit, so 's to speak. I ain't never had a prayer answered in all my life, as I know's on; if I hev, I didn't know it. You say mebbe they hev been answered, only in a different way; but I don't call it answerin' to give one thing when I ask for somethin' else. An' for my part, I'd rather b'lieve there wasn't any God than to b'lieve he'd do a thing like that. No, Mr. Reed, a human bein' needs a little human evidence, once in a while, to keep up their faith, and that's somethin' I ain't never had. There's things I hev wanted different, an' ain't never had 'em; an' I hev prayed an' cried to the Lord to make 'em different. Little things they was, an' big ones, an' I ain't never seen no difference; everythin' has always been jest the same.

"If the Lord had ever give me even one of the little things I asked for," she went on, "I might hev had a feelin' that he was *there* somewheres. Everythin' has allers been ag'inst me. I ain't never had any children of my own; but my twin sister, that I loved better than anythin' in this world, died an' left a baby to bring up—"

"But you had him," broke in Mr. Reed, desperately. "He was surely a comfort and a blessing to you. God displayed his love and kindness by sparing him to you."

"Mr. Reed"—and the trembling finger was again uplifted, "I ain't never asked to hev him spared to me; if I had, 'twould hev been different. But that ain't all, there's been other things I might 's well speak of. Here I've set for the last five year, tied to this chair, you might say, a'most helpless, when my whole soul an' mind has been full of energy, jest longin' an' hankerin' to do the things I knew I couldn't; if the Lord loved me 's you say he does, do you s'pose He would hev sent sech an affliction on me? I've prayed, if ever anybody did, to hev it different; but it didn't do no good. Then, there's that rose-bush, settin' in the winder there. Eben got it, a little mite of a slip, off of my sister's grave; an' he's 'tended it an' fussed over it, tryin' to coax it to blossom; but 'tain't no use. I s'pose you wouldn't think I had been foolish enough to pray over it, but I hev. I've had it nigh onto four year, now, an' never a sign of a bud on it!"

"No; Mr. Reed, I don't b'lieve the Lord answers prayer. I s'pose you mean well, but 'tain't no use tellin' me these things are for my good, an' I must be reconciled to 'em, an' all that. I don't want to be reconciled to no sech things. I ain't got nothin' to be thankful for, an' I ain't goin' to be hypocrite 'nough to putend I hev!"

So the crestfallen young minister, after a somewhat puzzled prayer, to which Mrs. Jackson, unable to kneel on account of her rheumatic joints, had sat and listened grimly, took his leave, and, walking briskly back to the village, turned over in his own mind new arguments which he could bring to bear on this perverse old woman.

The Jackson farmhouse was three miles from the village. It stood on a lonely, hilly road but little traveled; indeed, only three houses lay between it and Waterville. Now, it happened that, the day but one before Thanksgiving, Eben Jackson was obliged to go to the village to supply some needed deficiency in household necessities. It was snowing heavily, with a strong westerly wind; but he felt impelled to go, especially as Susan was very anxious to try a new liniment, which Mrs. Barrows had recommended to her as possessing marvelous curative properties.

"Don't fret, Susan," he said, as he slowly pulled his cap over his ears and wound his big comforter around his neck. "I guess I'll git

back afore dark. The fire 's all right, an' the room'll keep warm 'till I do come."

Mrs. Jackson watched her husband drive out of the yard. The sober-minded, steady-going old horse, as he plodded heavily along through the fast-falling snow, seemed to her active old mind to be strongly akin to its driver. She sat there by the window, knitting and looking at the snow as it drifted past. She was always knitting, now; it was about the only thing she could do. In the beginning of her illness she had taught her husband how to cook and how to keep the house neat, and, in spite of his slowness, he was very capable. One would never dream, looking at the kitchen, that it was not presided over by a bustling, neat-handed housewife. The stove was black and shiny to the requisite degree, while the cheerful yellow floor was guileless of spot or stain. Here and there a braided rug, representing the rem-

and circumstances she would have been a sweet and pleasant old woman; but now she looked—what she undeniably was—a woman hard to get along with. Eben Jackson's life-work probably looked different to the Lord than it did to his neighbors.

Sitting there in the darkening twilight, she grew drowsy over her knitting, and fell into a little doze, from which she was awakened by the cat springing into her lap with a wild and unearthly "meow." She opened her eyes only to see the clothes behind the stove in flames, and the dry woodwork beginning to shrivel and crackle. For one moment her heart was filled with blind, unreasoning terror; then the presence of mind which had always characterized her came to her aid, and with a mighty effort she rose on her poor, rheumatic feet, which for the last five years had refused to bear her weight, and, seizing an old coat of Eben's from

Jackson!" was the solemn answer. Don't you ever say it wa'n't so; don't you ever dare to try to make me stop thinkin' so, for I never could hev done what I did do if He hadn't helped me. An' now, Eben, before you clean this room up, you jest go out to the barn an' harness old Whitey, an' go straight over to Almry Barrows an' tell her I want her to come over here tomorrer an' cook us a Thanksgiving dinner. I'll never say ag'in that I ain't got nothin' to be thankful for. I know, now, that I hev got more to give thanks for than most o' folks."

A DREAMER.

I stood in a beautiful garden,
The air with perfume was sweet,
The lilies were over me hanging,
The shadows were cool to my feet.
Oh, such wonderful, wonderful lilies,
Our sight in this world will ne'er greet!



"No, Mr. Reed," she would say, glaring at him impressively over her spectacles, and emphasizing her remarks with an uplifted rheumatic finger; "it ain't no use. The Lord knows, if He knows anything, that I ain't never had nothin' but spirit, so's to speak."

nants of bygone garments once belonging not only to Eben and Susan, but to other members of the family, on both sides, caught the eye. In one corner of the room was a wooden rocking-chair, on whose plump patchwork cushion sat a huge black cat, blinking his green eyes in sleepy content. Behind the stove stood the clothes-bars, covered with the weekly washing, nicely ironed. Altogether it was a cozy, home-like place,—especially with the whistling wind driving the snow before it in white sheets, as it roared and shrieked around the house.

Mrs. Jackson had been rather good-looking, in her youth, and she still kept her comely appearance. Her black eyes were as bright and alert as ever, and her hair was soft, abundant, and of a silvery gray. Under other conditions

its nail behind the buttery door, with frantic energy she began beating out the flames.

At last they were subdued; and then, choked and blinded by the smoke, she dropped on the floor and burst into hysterical sobs and tears, as she realized that one moment of wild, distracted terror had done for her what years of her indomitable will had been unable to accomplish.

There, ten minutes' afterwards, her husband found her—her old face transfigured with a light and glory indescribable, as with trembling lips she thanked the Lord for all his mercies.

"For the Lord's sake, Susan!" he began. "What's happened, an' how on airth 'd you get there?"

"The Angel of 'the Lord helped me, Eben

My glance roamed beyond the lilies—
For the garden was wide and long;
It was filled with fairest flowers,
And the air vibrated with song.
The flowers were tall and stately,
With roses and daisies among.

And I thought, "Oh! these wonderful flowers
Have never on earth been seen;
They are tall, and white, and stately,
And filled with God's presence, I ween."
And I said, in a passionate whisper,
"This garden must be the unseen."

It was made by the hands of angels,
And the Lord, so tender and wise,
Gave me just a glimpse of the flowers
In the garden of Paradise:
He let me look at the lilies—
And this my heart will suffice.

Detroit City, Minn.

S. M. STICKNEY.



Puget Sound Mackerel.

The community has been very much surprised during the past few days by the appearance of mackerel in Bellingham Bay, as such a fish has never been seen heretofore in Puget Sound waters, the Fairhaven (Wash.) *World Herald* observes. A number of Fairhaven boys, and some of the Chinese employees in the canneries, were fishing with hook and line from the edge of the wharf, when, much to their surprise, a number of fine specimens of mackerel were caught. Then began the sport of fishing for mackerel in earnest, and several long strings of the speckled beauties have been seen for a number of days past.

The theory as to the origin of the mackerel has been confounding to a great many persons, but it is easily explained. A few years ago the United States Fish Commissioner placed a few millions of young mackerel in California waters; these have come up the coast and entered Puget Sound. The fact of their being caught here demonstrates that this valuable variety of fish can live here as well as in the Atlantic.

The effort to transplant Puget Sound salmon in Atlantic waters has proved a failure, while it is now clearly proven that the Pacific can propagate the Atlantic mackerel.

Developing Washington Resources.

Evidences multiply of the great future of the State of Washington. The sales of agricultural lands by the Northern Pacific Railway Company alone the past year amounted to half a million acres, and these sales are made to actual settlers for occupation and use, and not for speculation. The attention of farmers of the East and Middle West is turned to Washington by its equable climate, bountiful crops, and immunity from loss by drouth and storms.

The attention of other classes besides farmers has also been turned to the State. Many millions of Eastern and Canadian money has been invested in Washington mining properties, and the work of developing our mineral wealth is going forward more extensively than ever before, with promise that in the near future Washington will be among the greatest producers of the precious and useful metals.

Still another class of investors have turned their attention to Washington's greatest source of wealth—its magnificent timber. Men who are well-informed assert that within the past few months more Washington timber-lands have been purchased by Eastern investors than ever before. It is stated as a fact, that in Skagit and Snohomish counties alone, within a few months, Eastern capitalists have purchased a hundred thousand acres of timber-lands at prices ranging as high as \$3,500 per quarter-section. This demand, and the increased price of lumber, have advanced the price of timber-lands at least 100 per cent in the past six months. For one quarter-section of timber in Pierce County, which was purchased for \$1,500 less than two years ago, \$4,000 has been recently offered and refused. With the demand for lumber, and the cheapness of money, there is every reason to believe that the values of stand-

ing timber will continue to increase. With the increased production of fruit, and the wonderful enlargement of our fishing industries and manifold resources, the people of the State are receiving more than a pro rata share of prosperity.—*Tucuma (Wash.) Ledger*.

How to Raise Big Wheat.

How to raise big wheat on every acre sown to it is a subject of great interest to all Northwestern farmers. Mr. H. C. Hodges, a dealer in grain in Wichita, Kansas, knows how to do it successfully. He has tried it himself, and last year he told Mr. W. E. Smith, of the same county, how to tend a wheat crop, and the result was that Mr. Smith had 100 acres of wheat this year which yielded twenty to thirty-five bushels per acre, while elsewhere in Sedgwick County farmers are complaining, many saying their wheat is turning out as low as five to eight bushels to the acre, and some of that poor quality. The average, it is said, is about twelve bushels.

Mr. Smith had always been a corn-raiser, until last year. That year run the price of wheat up to such a pretty figure that Mr. Smith thought he had better try wheat the next year. He asked Mr. Hodges how he should go about it to raise a good, sure crop. Mr. Hodges told him to plow his ground early in July, and to plow deep and thorough, after which he should keep the ground clean, and cultivate it until about the middle of September. Then he told Mr. Smith to sow one and one-fourth bushels to the acre, the seed to be fanned and thoroughly cleaned and of good quality.

Mr. Smith followed Mr. Hodges' advice. Last week he finished threshing 100 acres of the wheat grown, and it runs twenty to thirty-five bushels to the acre. It is hard wheat, and tests fifty-nine to sixty pounds to the bushel. Mr. Eli Benton did Smith's threshing, and he says he never threshed a finer lot of wheat. One essential point about this crop is the fact that the ground that was plowed earliest made the thirty-five bushel yield, showing that the plowing should be commenced by the first of July, and that the soil should be cultivated and kept clean until the middle of September.

Mr. Hodges puts great stress on deep and thorough breaking of the ground. He says he has never known of a wheat failure where the ground was thoroughly prepared for the grain. If farmers would plow deep enough, and follow Mr. Smith's plan, wheat-raising would be a much more profitable industry. So says the *Wichita Eagle*.

Praise for Brome-Grass.

A recent issue of the *South Dakota Farmer* contained the following "brome-grass" experience of a prominent farmer in that State:

Four years ago, the farmer says, we received from our State college a few pounds of brome-grass. We sowed it on a rather poor piece of ground, mostly gumbo, or very heavy clay that was thickly seeded with Russian thistles. The season was dry, and the thistles grew bountifully. We were anxious to save the grass, so we went at the thistles to pull them, going over about three-fourths of the piece, and leaving the balance to see if the grass would live with the thistles. Where we pulled the thistles, the grass was very thin; I should say that on the most of it it would not average over one spear of grass to a foot square of ground. Once we thought of plowing it up, there was so little of it; but finally concluded to leave it, and the result was that in two years' time we had a solid sod over the ground where we left the thistles. They grew about eighteen inches high and as thick as they could be, and in the winter

we made an examination under the thistles to see if we could find any of the grass, and we found it thick, three to five inches high, and as green and fresh as in summer.

In the spring we thought to test the grass still further—we would burn the thistles. We put fire in, and burned it over and left the ground as naked as the middle of the road. We came to the conclusion that we had finished the grass, but we were happily disappointed. In two weeks' time the grass was up two inches high and thicker than it was on the part where we pulled the thistles. The crop did finely, and gave a bountiful crop of seed, which we saved and sowed the next season; and last year we got a fine crop of seed from the whole, and last spring we sowed about eight acres more. Last season Professor Hansen sent us a sack of his importation from Russia, and we have a fine stand of about two acres of that. At this writing it is all heavily loaded with seed, and if nothing befalls it we shall have a fine lot of seed for our own use next season, and some for sale. All the seed has been sent us from our agricultural college farm, and is pure and supposed to be of the very best.

Our brome-grass stands this season from one and a half to four feet high, with a very thick leafy bottom eighteen to twenty inches high.

How do we harvest the seed? To save our seed we go in with a header and cut the heads above the thick leaves, dry it well, and thresh with a flail, or any other way you choose. We head our grass above the thick leaves and save the seed, and then go in with a mower and cut over a ton or two per acre of choice hay. Right here I would say that this grass was pastured for one month last spring. As we were short of feed we turned on our breeding ewes and pastured it very close, yet it has come on and made the crop we state.

Brome-grass is two inches high in the spring before our native grass starts, and all stock are very fond of it. I, for one, am greatly elated over brome-grass. I think, from my experience so far, that we can raise more to the acre than the Eastern farmer can of timothy, and a better quality of hay. Every farmer in Dakota should get a few pounds of this seed and sow it and care for it. I believe it will solve the forage question in our arid regions. Drouth does not seem to affect it but little. We shall continue to sow this grass until we have plenty of room for our sheep to roam over it and fill themselves until they are satisfied.

Tobacco-Culture in Wisconsin.

Few persons have any idea of the vastness of the tobacco-growing interests in Wisconsin, and especially in Dane County, the banner tobacco county of the State. A conservative estimate of the '99 crop places its first value in the hands of the local buyers at \$1,500,000. A little figuring will substantiate this almost incredible yet true statement. The 12,640 acres of tobacco in this country will produce not less than 1,582,210 pounds of leaf an acre, or 20,000,000 pounds, which, at an average price of 7½ cents a pound, brings \$1,500,000 into Dane County. Prices rule a cent to a cent and a half higher than last year, on account of the quality of the leaf and the general prosperity of the times.

Where the soil and climatic conditions are favorable, tobacco is the farmer's most profitable crop. Last year the average yield was 1,400 pounds of leaf an acre, which sold at the unusually low price of 6½ cents a pound. But even at this figure the gross return to the farmer was \$91.58½ an acre. Many a crop brought in much larger returns than this, but an average has been maintained as being absolutely accurate. Several crops in the vicinity of Sun Prairie brought a net profit of over \$100 an

acre. Why there should be this latitude in returns depends on the condition of the land, and upon the proper cultivation of the tobacco-plant during the early stages of its growth, and care during curing. A large but poorly cultivated crop will often bring much less than a few acres which have had the constant care of the grower.

Connecticut is the chief rival of Wisconsin in the grades of tobacco that are grown here, and it will only be when Badger farmers cultivate their weed more carefully that they will outstrip their Eastern competitors in either the home or the foreign market. Soil, climate, and facilities for handling the crop all favor the Wisconsin grower, so that all that is necessary to success is more care of the growing plant.

The grades of leaf grown in Wisconsin are of the finest "binder" quality, the culls, or leaf injured by hail only going into the "filler" grade. Wisconsin, too, grows some "wrapper" grade, but the Eastern manufacturers do not

heavily manured. The little plants are stuck in the ground by hand, a back-breaking operation, or they are planted by a machine drawn by horses. This device carries a barrel of water, and as each plant is dropped, a pint of water is poured into the setting automatically. In this way the plants are more liable to live, and are planted with much greater ease and rapidity than by the hand method. In some seasons cut-worms appear and make life a burden to the grower by destroying many of the little plants. As the plantlets grow, they have to be cultivated and weeded most carefully, so as to produce a rapid growth. Again at this time the grower has again to fight pests, for the tobacco-worms appear, and eat holes in the growing leaf. Naturally a leaf that is half full of holes is worth nothing for making cigars. At this time of the year the mature leaf measures eighteen to twenty inches long and twelve to fourteen in width. Many leaves are much larger than this, but one of this size and of the proper texture is regarded with more

average. Then it is sent to the shipper, who passes it on East to be made into cigars.

Some of the tobacco raised in Wisconsin has assumed almost fabulous worth. What could be secured of the famous '88 crop outbid Sumatra, and the remains of the '93 and '94 crop threaten to do likewise. These crops were thought to be worth little or nothing at the time of cutting, as they were raised during periods of drouth, but in curing in the cases they have turned out so fancy that most of this tobacco has been exported, only to be imported again to make America's fanciest cigars.

Harvest Time in a Washington Hop-Field.

It is Washington's boast that her hop-fields are among the largest, and her quality of hops among the finest, in the world. A hop-pole in summertime is six feet or more of vivid green foliage, with the lighter green of deep, innumerable clusters of hops. There is a wonderful charm about a large hop-field in the harvest season; everywhere is the perfect symmetry of old Greek



HARVEST TIME IN A WASHINGTON HOP-FIELD.

"It is Washington's boast that her hop-fields are among the largest, and her quality of hops among the finest, in the world."

like it, as they think the leaf is too thick and the veins too coarse. Every leaf that the Sun Prairie section grows goes into high-grade cigars and smoking-tobacco. All the plug grades and stuff that is ground into snuff is grown south of the Mason and Dixon line. The reason why the veins are so thick in the Wisconsin tobacco, as claimed by the Eastern buyers, is that the growers do not pick the "suckers" soon enough, and that not enough care is taken in "topping" the mature plants. Growers, however, contend that it is the quality of the soil here that thickens the secondary veins, no matter whether they "top" early or late. The size of the Badger leaf this year compares very favorably with any raised at home or abroad.

Tobacco seeds are not planted in the fields like corn, but are first sown in hotbeds. When two or three inches high, and when the spring season has become warm enough, the plantlets are transplanted in fields that have been very

favor by the buyers than a larger, coarser roll.

The mature plants are cut by hand close to the ground and carefully laid in convenient piles to wilt for twelve hours. Then a lath with a removable metallic head is run through the stem of eight or nine plants, so that they can be hung up in the curing-sheds. Here they are carted the next day, and hung up in rows to cure during the fall and winter months. Much of the value of the weed depends on this process, as any number of calamities may befall the crop. "White vein," a bacterial or fungus disease, may attack the plant and render it worthless, or it may mildew or rot in half a dozen methods. Along in the last months of winter and the beginning of spring, the tobacco in the sheds is taken down and "stripped;" that is, all the leaves are pulled off the stem, which is then cast aside for manure. The leaves are tied in bundles and packed in cases. There is supposed to be 300 pounds in a case, but there is seldom over 250 pounds on the

architecture. There are endless vistas, cool, green, and inviting, stretching away between the hop-poles. A small proportion of Washington pickers are white, but the rest are Indians. The Indians gather the hops they pick into woven baskets. They pick with deftness and skill rarely equaled by the whites. The Indians come from long distances with the unfailing regularity of the harvest they gather. They come from the north in their large Alaskan canoes, and from the reservations in all parts of the State.

Indians never pick hops on Sunday. The squaws deck themselves out in gaudy finery, and the men gamble, or race horses. On Monday morning, however, before the dew is gone from the vines, they are back again under their hop-poles, picking steadily with true Indian gravity. Indian babies sleep tranquilly in shawls tied to their mothers' backs, or swing in hammocks among the hop-poles.—*Susan Lord Currier in Overland Monthly.*



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ST. PAUL, NOVEMBER, 1899.

OKLAHOMA.

We shall publish in the December number of this magazine a carefully prepared article on the Territory of Oklahoma, well-illustrated, and written by the editor, who recently spent three weeks in travel in the Territory. This article will be especially timely and interesting from the fact that Oklahoma will apply for admission as a State of the Union at the next session of Congress. Already she has a population of 400,000, which is greater than that of seven of the existing States, and much greater than had any of the new States recently admitted, at the time Congress let them come in. The application of Oklahoma cannot be refused on any reasonable ground, and it is greatly strengthened by the prosperous condition of the people, who have all advanced in ten years' time from a condition of absolute poverty to one of comfort and independence. No other Territory has increased in wealth so rapidly, and the wealth has all been taken out of the ground by patient and intelligent farming.

Oklahoma lies in the same latitude as Tennessee, Arkansas, and Northern Mississippi, and therefore can raise cotton as well as corn and wheat. All these crops do remarkably well, and there are certain special crops which aid to diversify agriculture, such as Kaffir corn and castor-oil beans.

Oklahoma will be the last prairie State carved out of the great plain which stretches from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the British boundary. New Mexico and Arizona will still remain of the old Territories to come into the Union, but they are mining and grazing regions. When they are admitted we shall be done with our State making, unless we seek for material in Cuba or Hawaii, or expand into Mexico. The prairies have been the backbone of the Republic for two generations. They have fur-

nished an outlet for the teeming population of the East, for the hundreds of thousands of European immigrants who have come to our shores, and have given a free field for the restless, ambitious and energetic element of our population which seeks wider opportunities than can be had in the old-settled portions of the country. They are all occupied now, and this fact is destined to exercise a profound influence upon our national life. Where now shall people go who want to get out of old ruts and found new homes amid new conditions? It will take a few years yet to fill up the gaps and interstices in the population of the newer States, but when this shall be done, our overflow of population will have to go northward into the frozen British regions, or southward down to the Isthmus of Panama.

OUR NEW PROSPERITY.

We have more than once expressed of late, on the editorial pages of this magazine, the opinion that the next ten years will be a period of great and substantial progress and prosperity in the Northwestern States, and we have advised business men to take this as a settled fact and to arrange their enterprises accordingly. The new condition of growth became established so quietly that its existence was not realized for a time by many. Now it is noted by editors of Eastern papers and magazines, who solicit articles concerning it. He must be blind, indeed, who does not now see that this region has fully emerged from the dismal period of hard times which began in 1893, and that it is now busy and hopeful once more. When the hard times came, development was completely arrested; and for six years practically nothing was done but to make efforts to weather the storm with as little loss as possible.

When development was arrested in the Northwest, it was everywhere in a very incomplete state. The resources of the region had barely been discovered and operated in a rudimentary way. The great body of material resources still remain for exploitation. These resources are now being attacked by new men and new capital, and the result is a prodigious development of industry and a great production of actual wealth. Increased population follows. Old towns that have long been stigmatized as "dead," in the rough-and-ready parlance of the West, are showing fresh activity, and many new towns have been established. New mills and factories have been built, new mines opened, and numerous short lines of railroad are under construction to reach productive districts recently settled.

All the Western States have had two distinct periods of growth,—the first period of rapid immigration and intense speculative activity, and a second period of slower but more substantial gain. The Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, and Washington are now at the beginning of the period of second growth; and it will last, if there be no general financial panic, until all their fertile lands shall be occupied and their business and industrial resources utilized. Minnesota has been through both periods, and is now enjoying a third based on public knowledge of the fact that she has still much good land for original farming settlement, and many attractive industrial opportunities awaiting new men and new capital.

It is mainly the fact that the Northwest possesses a great store of natural resources that have barely been touched that is constantly bringing in new settlers and attracting the attention of capitalists who have money to invest. At least ten years must elapse before any fair development of these resources can be made, and during all that period times will be

good. The newcomer will find a buoyant, hopeful feeling among the people—a feeling that is the charm of new countries where prosperity prevails, and that helps the settler in his own plans by making him of good cheer.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

What is left of the Indian Territory, after the separation from it of the Territory of Oklahoma, has an area about equal to that of the State of Ohio. The land is all good; cotton and corn flourish equally well, and there are valuable mines of coal. The Territory is divided between five tribes of Indians known as the Five Nations—the Choctaws, Cherokees, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles. Many other tribes were located by the Government in the original Territory, but their reservations fell within the boundaries of Oklahoma, and their tribal titles have in most cases been exchanged for titles in severalty. In the Five Nations the Government is now engaged in taking a census and in making other preparations for a division of the land.

The number of people in the Territory is about 400,000, but of these by far the greater proportion are whites. The pure-blooded Indians are supposed to number only 17,000, and the entire population that has any right to call itself Indian, by reason of the smallest admixture of Indian blood, is estimated to be 70,000. Among the Choctaws are many people of mixed Indian and negro blood, the offspring of Indian masters and black slaves in the days of slavery. All the mixed bloods—men, women, and children, will share in the division of the land, and each family will become owners of a large acreage of first-class soil.

The presence of so many white settlers in a Territory set apart by Congress for the exclusive use and occupancy of the Indians is accounted for by the very loose regulations prevailing in regard to Indian land titles, and especially to the fencing-in and lease systems. Any member of one of the tribes has a right to hold as his own all the land he runs a fence around, and to lease any part of the land fenced in to white settlers. Enterprising white men found that they could get good leasehold titles to fine farms and to town sites by merely paying a small annual rental to some lazy buck who disdained to do a stroke of work, and who lived like a lord on the rents of the tract he had fenced in years ago. The settlers escaped taxation, besides, and were relieved of many of the vexing and expensive adjuncts of civilized government. Large towns have grown up on sites the titles to which run back to nothing better than the wire fence of some Indian. Ardmore, in the Chickasaw Country, has 12,000 inhabitants. South McAlisterville, in the Choctaw Country, has at least 10,000 inhabitants. Each nation has its capital town, its council-house, and its legislative body. It makes its own laws, and enforces them with an Indian police.

When the land is allotted, the Indians of the Five Nations will be the wealthiest people per capita in the whole country; for each will not only have at least five times as much land as a white man can get on the public domain, but will also have his share of the fund arising from the sale of all the unallotted land. The sale of the surplus land will bring in thousands of additional white people, and the problem of civil government will become more and more urgent. The Territory as a whole has no government whatever. Each tribe governs itself. A white man can live as a nominal Creek or Choctaw, if he is willing to cease to be a citizen of the United States; but he has no right to vote or to hold office, and he accepts a position of legal inferiority to the Indians, who are the voters, the lawmakers, and the land-

lords. This condition cannot go on indefinitely. The Government has no right to leave over 300,000 of its people without the privileges and safeguards of self-rule, and as the virtual subjects of less than 100,000 Indians and half-breeds. It must either make a State of the Indian country, erect it into a Territory, or annex it to one of the adjacent States. It borders on Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas. As Oklahoma was formerly a part of it, the people of that coming State think they are best entitled to it; and neither Texas, Arkansas, nor Kansas will put in any rival claim. Some politicians favor separate statehood, because it would multiply offices, but the sentiment of the best citizens, both of the Territory and of Oklahoma, is that the two should speedily be united in one great State, which would be as large as Kansas, and soon become as populous. And this, we believe, is the course Congress will take at the approaching session. The new State of Oklahoma will be one of the largest and most populous and progressive of our Western States. It will raise cotton, corn, wheat, and fruits, have a climate without any rigorous winter weather, and possess a soil of singular fertility.

A LEGEND OF THE NORTHLAND.

Out of Bolster—a new camp in the Myers' Creek District of Colville Reservation, in Washington, comes the following interesting story of an old-time Indian mystery and the latter-day observance of it, as related by a Mr. Bibbins of Spokane.

About seven miles from Bolster is a square stone monument which the Indians call "The He-he Rock." They invariably cast upon it, in passing, some portion of their apparel, or some of the ornaments with which they adorn themselves. In early days, the narrator states, they placed upon the rock richer sacrifices. When white men came, and money began to find its way into the hands of the red men, they brought the coins and placed them on the monument, and the thrifty squawmen profited thereby. Of later years the contributions consist of pieces of blankets, belts, moccasins, old hats, feathers, handkerchiefs, and a miscellaneous collection of all sorts of stuff. All this is of no value to anyone, and the accumulation has grown until the square monument is no longer visible, unless one digs into the unattractive mass.

The legend is, that in the dim old days, where all Indian mysteries have their origin, a maiden of a powerful tribe committed some grievous wrong for which she was condemned to banishment by the chief of her people. Late one summer evening she was driven forth weeping, and was bidden never to return. She went away over the hill, and her cries of anguish were heard by all the tribe until they were cut short with one loud shriek, after she had disappeared beyond the slope. Next morning the savages went out, driven by curiosity, to learn the fate of the condemned maiden. They found the square monument standing at about the place where the girl would probably have been when the last despairing cry was heard. Thenceforth that rock was sacred, and for many ages the Indians have yielded tribute to it.

ELLENDALE'S ARTIFICIAL LAKE.—Ellendale, N. D., has an artesian well which flows so powerfully and so copiously that the overflow now makes a good-sized lake. Visitors are wondering why the local authorities do not take steps to retain the lake as a permanent feature. Its banks should be improved, trees should be set out, and the lake should be made a lovely resort—lovely to Ellendalians as well as to admiring outsiders. A pretty lake is a great and enduring attraction anywhere.



SOME New Zealand genius has patented an invention for branding live stock without injuring the hide. By his process a chemical depilatory is used which permanently destroys the hair, but does not injure the pelt a particle. The new method is said to add at least six or seven cents' value to every hide, and it is needless to say that it would mean a great annual saving to the live-stock interests of the Northwest. The old process of branding, appearing as it does on the best parts of the skin, practically destroys the value of that particular portion of the hide, and involves a yearly loss of thousands of dollars.

It may not be a bit strange that an American should stand up for his own country and his own kind wherever the stars happen to shine on him, but that excitement over the Columbia-Shamrock yacht-race should be almost as intense in Livingston, Montana, as in New York City itself, seems incongruous. Wagers were laid on every hand, and the wires were kept working constantly for the latest scrap of news. When the final announcement came, and the backers of the Columbia knew that victory perched on their greenbacks, the cheers were loud enough to wake the dead. An American is for America the world over, and maybe it is a good thing that he is.

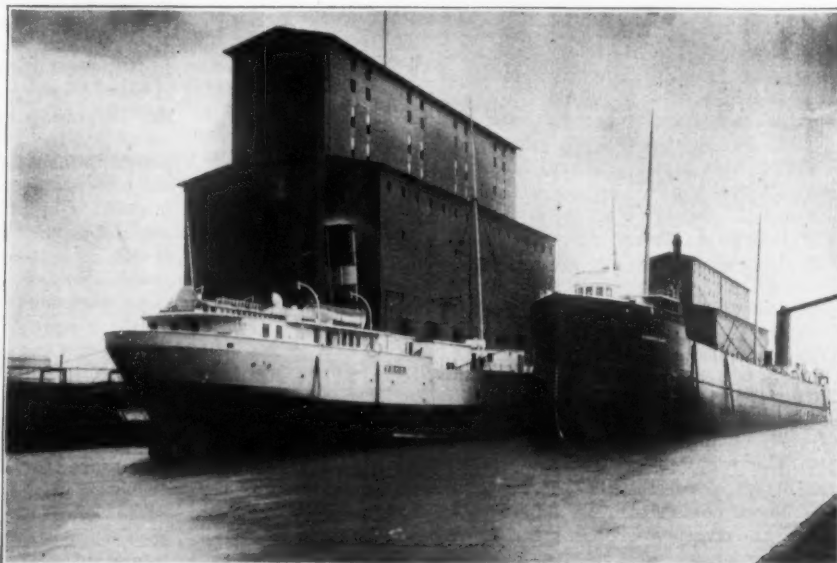
MESSRS. YERKES and FELL, whose names have for so long a time been associated with the Bozeman (Mont.) *Chronicle* as editor and manager, have sold their plant to some political parties for eleven thousand dollars, and are now waiting for something to turn up, so to speak. Mr. Yerkes was a general writer of unusual ability, but as a poet and humorist he occupied a field on the Sourdough that was all his own. Readers of this magazine are quite familiar with his droll sayings—from his bits of agricultural wisdom to his adventures with

stovepipes and full-blooded bird-dogs. Doubtless he will again be in the harness soon, and it is fervently hoped that the fates will once more locate him in the breezy Northwest.

THE Portland *Oregonian* says that it is the belief of some historians that the name "Oregon" is Aragon in disguise, that it was given to this country by the early Spanish voyagers, and that American explorers so interpreted the word given them by the Indians. The theory is at least plausible, and indicates a strange freak of fate. The name that Spain proudly brought to this distant coast, returned to the West Indies 300 years later to destroy the power of Spain on the seas. Little thought De Fuca, when he sighted the Pacific Coast in 1592, that some day it would build a war-ship which, under the name of Aragon, or Oregon, would be foremost in the battle that marked the end of Spain's dominion in the New World.

IN referring to the late Charles A. Pillsbury's love of art, the art reporter of a big Minneapolis daily recently said: "Of paintings and pictures he was a connoisseur, and his home is adorned with the best paintings of Corot, Bougeran, Messourrier, Heuner, and others." Mistakes of this kind would be bad enough if made by the sporting editor of a paper, but when made by one who professes to be a critic of the subject treated, they are wholly inexcusable. No doubt the reporter intended to name Corot, Bougereau, Meissonier, and Henner. No doubt, too, he is still in blissful ignorance of the fact that what he does not know about paintings and artists would fill an abbreviated encyclopedia.

THE Grand Forks (N. D.) *Herald* calls attention to the fact that it is now ten years since former President Harrison affixed his signature to the document which admitted North Dakota to the great sisterhood of States. Within this time the broad expanses of unbroken prairie have given place to cultivated fields dotted with human habitations. Towns, villages, and cities have arisen, railways have been built, highways have been established, thousands of school-buildings have been erected, church-spires innumerable point to heaven, and in almost every quarter-section is evidence of growth, wealth, and increasing population. The sod shack and tar-papered claim-shanty are now hard to find; everywhere are well-built farm-houses with their coats of paint, their sur-



GREAT LAKES VESSELS RECEIVING CARGOES OF WHEAT AT ONE OF DULUTH'S BIG ELEVATORS.

rounding groves, their big barns and granaries. Wonderful progress has been made. The State is richer, and the people are better fed, better clothed, better educated, and are busier and making more money than at any period since the first white man set foot in the Red River Valley.

PRESIDENT JAMES J. HILL of the Great Northern is credited with an interview in the New York World, in which he is made to say: "Of course, I am an optimist. I never yet met a man who amounted to anything who was not an optimist. Hope, nerve, confidence, all go together to make success. No man can remain in my employ for one hour who hasn't these three qualifications." These words sound the key-note to all success. The world over, the pessimist is a hindrance. He is a wet blanket to enterprise, a bar to progress of every description, and a pestilential influence in home-circles. There can be neither growth nor happiness in the poisonous atmosphere of pessimism.

VARIED are the uses to which corn-stalks are now put. Hitherto they have been worthless, except for fodder, but hereafter they may be classed among the farmer's actual resources. Cellulose made from the stalks has proved serviceable in three different ways—for packing cofferdams on battle-ships to prevent them from sinking, for nitrating purposes in the manufacture of smokeless powder and other high explosives, and as a non-conductor against heat, electricity, jars, and blows. From corn-stalks several kinds of good stock-food are made; and paper pulp, and various forms of paper, are also manufactured from them. Pyroxylin varnish, a liquid form of cellulose, the

uses of which are practically unlimited, is another product of the humble corn-stalk. It is said that in some parts of the country there is now a home market for these stalks at three dollars to five dollars a ton—which means five dollars to twelve dollars an acre. If the entire corn crop of the country could be thus utilized, the 80,000,000 acres, at five dollars an acre, would make an annual deposit of \$400,000,000 more to the credit of American farmers. Corn would then be king in very truth.

It is said that no fewer than 105 world's congresses will be held in Paris during the exposition season next year. This number has already been booked, and goodness only knows how many others will be hatched. It is an age of conventions—and the men who attend them are not always the best representatives of public opinion. It is said to be a singular fact, that the average convention crank will cheerfully spend more money and go to greater trouble to attend a show of this kind and to spout forth his one-sided views, than he would to promote the most praiseworthy home enterprise that could be brought to his notice. The world's conventions cost a mint of wealth, yet only an occasional event of this kind succeeds in accomplishing a cent's worth of good.

THE Dominion Government telegraph line from Bennett to Dawson City in the Klondike Country, a distance of 680 miles, is now completed and ready for business. Laying telegraph lines in that country is difficult work, yet this enterprise was pushed to a finish in eight months' time. There are only thirty stations. The Government rates apply to the Canadian Pacific lines and also to the Western Union, so that charges will be uniform. From

Vancouver, B. C., messages will be sent by mail to Skagway, Alaska,—from which point to Bennett an American company has constructed a line,—and from this office they will be transmitted to Dawson at the through rate of four dollars for ten words, and twenty cents for each additional word. The rates between strictly local points will, of course, be lower. While this enterprise will prove of great convenience to those who wish to send messages to or from the Klondike, it can hardly be expected to pay the Canadian Government a substantial return. It is possible that the far north country will one day have a stable population and permanent commercial and industrial interests, but the prospects for this happy state of affairs do not look very promising now, and until then a telegraph line will have to live on Government subsidies and what it can pick up.

WHEN the Seattle Post-Intelligencer's excursion steamer returned from its trip to Alaska last summer, some of the most enterprising excursionists had in their possession a genuine Alaskan totem-pole, which they had evidently pilfered from some deserted Indian village. The pole was duly presented to the city park authorities, and was by them set up in Pioneer Square. It ought to be regarded as a valuable acquisition, but it is not; that is, if much laughter and ridiculous newspaper comment are to be considered. Every writer has had a fling at it; and even the boys and night roisterers howl at the pole and bay to the moon for its removal. Beyond a doubt the totem-pole is not an object of beauty. It is adorned on one side only, as is the custom, and on this one side the decorations consist of grotesquely-carved beasts, reptiles, and hieroglyphics that are equally hair-



SEAL JACKETS MADE BY H. G. GROSS, THE DULUTH FURRIER.

THE DULUTH FUR WORLD.

Minnesota is the center of the fur industry in the United States, and Duluth is one of its chief hubs. It would be difficult to find a finer, more stylish, or more complete assortment of fur garments and everything in the fur line than that displayed by H. G. Gross at 106 Superior Street West. He has been in Duluth ten years, but he has been at the business all his life. The great specialties are ladies' fine seal, otter, and Persian sacques, jackets, robes, etc. All these goods are made to order, though a full line of splendid garments are kept in stock ready made. Men's overcoats, and seal gloves, caps, mittens, collarettes, etc., are also shown in great variety and at reasonable values.

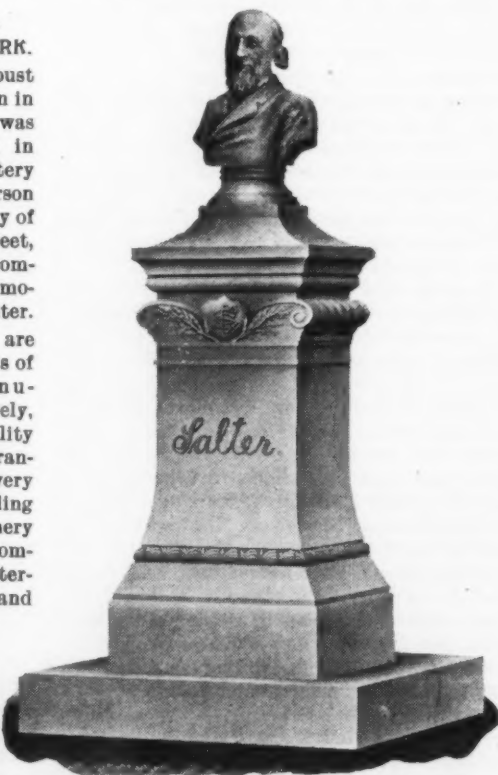
ARTISTIC MONUMENT WORK.

The portrait-bust monument shown in these columns was recently erected in the Duluth cemetery by the P. N. Peterson Granite Company of 104 E. Fifth Street, St. Paul, to commemorate the memory of Rev. C. C. Salter.

This company are manufacturers of high-grade monuments exclusively, from the best quality of marble and granite. Its plant is very complete, including polishing machinery and tools run by compressed air for lettering and carving, and it sells direct to consumers.

All work done by the company is delivered and erected by it in any cemetery in the Northwest.

Designs and prices are furnished on application, and as this offer contemplates a saving to the purchaser of all the middlemen's profits, it is taken advantage of by a good many persons. There are scores of men and women who are interested in acquiring special information on this subject, and from all such persons the P. N. Peterson Granite Company would be pleased to hear. Just write the company at its address in St. Paul, Minn.



MADE BY THE P. N. PETERSON GRANITE CO., OF ST. PAUL.

raising. The wine-bibber and cocktail victim do not look upon these hideous images with favor—especially when illuminated by moonbeams at a late hour of the night. They are reminded of—things, and the pole is ghostlike and graveyardish. Nevertheless, the totem-pole should remain in Pioneer Square. It will prove an interesting attraction—besides its value from the historical point of view. The wonder is that the pole was found unprotected. All Alaskan tribes have a sacred regard for them, and dire penalties are visited upon those who treat these totems with disrespect.

A NEW SKIN EVERY YEAR.

A man who sheds his skin in its entirety once a year, and who has done so regularly for the last forty-three years, is one of the curiosities that Butte, Mont., boasts of. The man—J. M. Price, a fairly-well educated miner—first skins his hands and face, and then strips it in an immense sheet from his body.

The process of skinning his hands and face was completed August 6, and it came from the face like a mask. The skin from the hands resembled a pair of gloves, and was exhibited on the streets. The toughness is something remarkable; two men tried with might and main to tear it. They were not successful, although the skin is not thicker than the leather of a man's street-glove. Price talks freely about the matter, although he is rather tender about any publication in the newspapers. Many physicians have examined him during the period of skinning, but not one has been able to solve the problem. In speaking of the matter Mr. Price said:

"My mother told me that she first noticed the trouble when I was about six months old, and regularly every year since then I have shed my skin. It is a phenomenon that no physician has satisfactorily explained, although hundreds have made examinations and investigations. The fact is, I shed my skin, and that is all there is to it. Regularly on the twenty-fourth day of July, each year, I feel the premonitory symptoms, and on very few occasions has it missed the 24th of that month. The



"THE WALDORF" HOTEL, FARGO, N. D.

first thing I feel is nausea, and then I know that I am in for it. The skin becomes perfectly dead; and the perspiration that should come through, forms in blisters under it, and the whole thing becomes loose.

"I generally cut a circle around my wrists, and, with the aid of a lead-pencil, strip it off whole for the purpose of preserving it in the shape of a glove. I take it off from my face in the same manner, but am compelled to remove

it from my hair like dandruff. It comes off in great strips, as you can see by this photograph, which was taken last year. There is no particular pain accompanying the operation, although the new skin is very soft and tender during the first week or ten days.

"I have to lay off for about two weeks each year to attend to it. My children do not inherit the disease from me. There is only one of them, nine years of age, and there has been nothing of the kind ever noticed with her. Several years ago I was in San Francisco when I shed my skin, and the doctors there preserved it in its entirety, and then stuffed it. I am a miner, but my work in the mines does not affect my condition in any way that I can see. My general health is good, even if I do have skin to throw at the birds."

LAKE SUPERIOR DIAMONDS.—Not long ago a professor of the University of Wisconsin, assisted by a score of geologists in the Great Lakes region, began a survey of the gravel ridges in Minnesota and Wisconsin with the view of locating the origin of the diamonds that have been found therein from time to time. Professor Hobbs, of the university, believes that the diamonds come from some place in Canada, and considers it possible that the survey may help to locate the place. They were, he believes, brought down by the glaciers, and by tracing them back, their birthplace may be found. Seventeen genuine diamonds have been found among these gravel ridges in the lake region. One of the largest of the diamonds found is now owned by Herman Keck, of Cincinnati.

RED RIVER VALLEY LAND FOR SALE.

110 Quarter Sections of Selected Prairie Land

In Southeastern North Dakota. The Wheat Belt, only 20 miles from the Minnesota line, where they raise No. 1 Hard Wheat.

A Splendid Opportunity

To raise Stock, as there is an abundance of hay and good water. Land lies along the Northern Pacific Ry. on the Fergus Falls branch, and is from one to six miles from the market. This land will be sold on the Crop Payment Plan if desired, at prices ranging from \$7 to \$11 per acre. Good churches and schools. Adjoining land nearly all under cultivation. Best Crops in the Northwest.

Transportation.

Train leaves St. Paul at 8 p. m., arriving at Milnor at 10 a. m. the next morning. We have men and teams to show the land free of charge. You can return to St. Paul the same day. Fare from St. Paul and return, \$7.90. Don't Delay if You Want a Good Farm. One-half the crop will soon pay for the land at these prices. Building material and fuel are cheaper than in Southern Minnesota and Iowa. We have a large list of land in Southwestern, Central and Northern Minnesota. Also in North and South Dakota and Wisconsin. Write us for lists in any locality.

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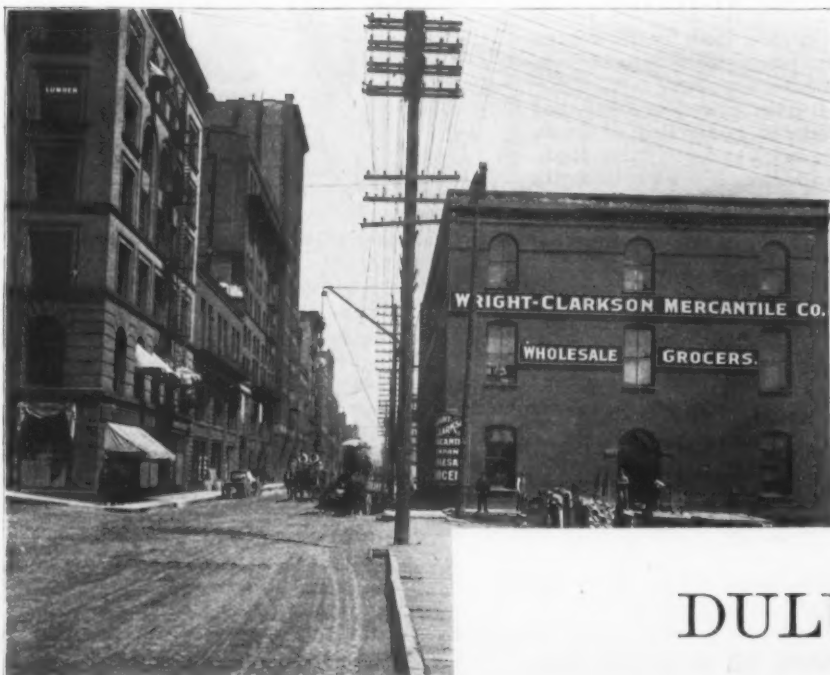


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THE NATURAL ENTRY

is opposite this company's property, and affords vessels an easy route to and from Lake Superior.

Now is the opportune time to look up Superior—everything is coming her way.

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You can make an investment without visiting the city, although we prefer that you should "see before you buy;" but if you can not, write us, stating about the amount you wish to invest, whether you prefer improved or unimproved property, business or residence, and we will advise you to the best of our ability.

Ten years' residence here, giving almost exclusive attention to buying and selling, and caring for real estate for non-residents, has qualified us, we think, to advise you wisely and to your profit.

We repeat—personal references can be given in almost all large cities.

HENRY W. GILBERT,

Tower Ave., Cor. Belknap,

WEST SUPERIOR, WIS.

He Passed the Cow, Anyhow.

As Joe Pettit and his wife were driving to town one recent Wednesday, they were rather unwilling parties in a race that was not to be found on any of the Fourth of July programmes. Driving leisurely along they overtook a cow, which seemed desirous of disputing the right of way with them. Joe tried to pass the animal, but as often as he made the attempt the cow would put on a waddling spurt, and keep just ahead. Probably somewhat nettled by the remarks of his better half—something to the effect that if he desired to see any of the horse-racing in Ilwaco he had better hitch up the cow, Joe stopped his steed and allowed the cow to get quite a distance in advance. Then he told his wife to fasten on her back hair securely, for he was going to pass that blankety blank spotted cow or die in the attempt.

Bracing his feet against the dashboard, he gave a Comanche yell, at the same time applying the whip. Off they went at lightning speed, after the cow; but the brute, scared by the noise, also put in its best ticks, and for a considerable distance made a pretty race.

Joe's horse, by this time, entered into the spirit of the race, and finally caught up with the cow, which still refused to give the road. As the speed being made was too fast to stop suddenly, the horse made an effort and climbed on the back of the cow, taking the buggy with it. Joe says that they would undoubtedly have made the trip along the cow's spine in safety, had not one of the wheels caught on the cow's horn just as it was descending the head. This upset the buggy and also the cow, which turned a complete somersault. On gaining its feet, its head was turned in the opposite direction, and, bawling as only a cow can bawl, it started off down the road in the direction from which it had just come.

Picking up the remnants of the buggy, and laying them by the side of the road, Joe merely remarked:

"Well, we passed that durned cow, anyhow.—*Ilwaco (Wash.) Journal.*"

Alfalfa in the Yakima Valley.

Alfalfa was known more than two thousand years ago. The Greeks and Romans greatly appreciated its merits, and since that time it has increased in value, until now it is almost a necessity and is raised in every part of the world where it is possible for it to thrive. At the time of the Spanish conquest it was introduced into Mexico, thence into South America, Chili, and in 1854 California and Washington made its acquaintance.

The climate and soil in the Yakima valley, Washington, are especially adapted for the successful growing of this plant, closely allied to the clover family as it is, but serving as a finer fodder. One of the most attractive features of the Yakima, from April to December, inclusive, is the beautiful, dark, rich green of the alfalfa fields. Five dollars an acre will usually cover the cost of seeding, while it is sold at \$5.00 a ton for feed, and \$9.00 when baled, and as the atmosphere is so dry and warm, barns are unnecessary for storage.

If, after each cutting, the fields are irrigated, a crop of from two to three tons per acre may be harvested every six weeks during the summer. Usually it is so arranged that a sixty-acre field can keep a haying outfit busy during the entire season, as one part of the field will be in blossom while another is being cut, and still another part growing up. The cause for this rapid succession of crops is that the roots grow to be several inches in circumference, and extend downward almost indefinitely until water is reached. Thus in a porous and deep soil, such as is found in the Yakima, they will sometimes sink to a depth of twenty-five feet or more. Some almost fabulous tales are told of miners coming across old alfalfa roots which have supposedly extended downwards hundreds of feet. Nevertheless, alfalfa, on account of its rapid growth, and the small cost of originally starting a field and ever afterwards harvesting from the first seeding, has become one of the most popular, if not the most popular branch of farming in the great and fertile Yakima Valley. Write to CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn., for pamphlets.

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via the Chicago Great Western to Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route to Los Angeles and Southern California. The true winter route, avoiding cold weather and snow blockades.

Commencing Monday, October 23d, and on every Monday following, one of these new Pullman Tourist Sleeping-Cars will leave St. Paul at 8:10 A. M., via the Chicago Great Western for Los Angeles and Southern California via Kansas City, and reaching Los Angeles the following Friday morning, thus avoiding all Sunday travel. These tours are personally conducted by an experienced railway official, who accompanies the train to its destination. The cars are well equipped for a long journey, and are as comfortable as the Pullman Sleepers, while the price is only \$6.00 for a double berth, less than half the price in the Standard Sleepers. For full information inquire of J. P. Elmer, City Ticket office, 5th & Robert Sts., St. Paul Minn.

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We will send you the following publications, carefully mailed. If you do not want **ALL**, you can obtain any of them at prices named, so long as they last.

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A beautiful, illustrated publication, magazine size, 100 pages, full of interesting things. It contains ten chapters of descriptive and instructive matter about the Northwest.

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An illustrated herbarium of 10 specimens of beautiful pressed wild flowers from Yellowstone Park. The flowers are well mounted, and the book forms a beautiful Park Souvenir.

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Tells about both the U. S. and Spanish armies and navies at beginning of Spanish-American war. Map of Cuba and adjacent islands. A vest pocket history worth preserving for reference.

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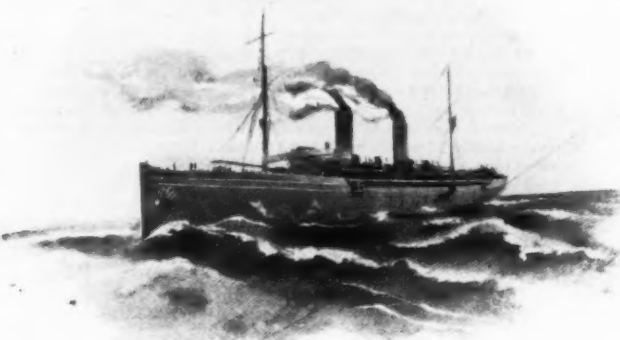
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SEND NO MONEY. Cut this ad. out, and send to us, state your weight and height, also number of inches around body at bust and neck, and we will send this **BEAUTIFUL FUR TRIMMED BEAVER CLOTH CAPE** to you by express, C.O.D., subject to examination. You can examine and try it on at your nearest express; if satisfactory, exactly as represented and the most wonderful value you ever saw or heard of, pay the express agent our special offer price **\$2.75**, and express charges. Express charges will average 40 to 60 cents for each 1,000 miles. **THIS CAPE IS LATEST STYLE FOR FALL AND WINTER**, made from an extra fine and heavy all wool black or blue genuine Harton Beaver cloth, 27 inches long, very full sweep, 15-inch upper cape, extra full. Upper cape and large storm collar, beautifully trimmed with black Hattie seal fur; upper cape trimmed with three rows and collar with two rows of fine mohair braided cloth button ornaments. This cape is fine tailor made throughout and equal to capes that sell at more than double the price. Write for free Cloak Catalogue. **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO** (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable—Editor.)

RINEHART'S INDIAN PICTURES.

In the summer of 1898 the Government Indian Bureau invited all tribes of Indians in this country to send delegates to an Indian Congress, and they gathered from far and near with their ponies and tepees and gaudiest trappings in the Exposition Grounds at Omaha. Never before had there been, and never again will there be, such a gathering. There were about five hundred of them, some partly civilized, but the greater portion picturesque in original savagery. Strange as it may seem at this late day, many of the Indians declared that before coming to Omaha they had no idea what multitudes of white men there were or how hopeless it was to try to stand against them. This was probably the last time that so complete and spectacular a view of the North American Indian will be possible, and those who had the privilege of witnessing it are to be counted fortunate. At the time of the Indian Congress a prominent photographer obtained permission to take the photographs of the most noted chiefs present, and succeeded in obtaining a collection which never will be equaled. Mr. Rinehart, the photographer, copyrighted all these pictures and placed in a few art stores some hand-colored proofs which, notwithstanding their high price, sold at once, and these Indian pictures have become the fad of the year. The Chicago Great Western Railway has succeeded, at large expense, in obtaining from Mr. Rinehart the privilege of reproducing the best four of these pictures, Chiefs "Wolf Robe," "Louison," "Hollow Horn Bear," and "Hattie Tom," and have incorporated them in an art calendar for 1900, which is pronounced the most artistic production yet attempted. The heads are 6x8 inches, one on sheet, wonderfully reproduced in all their original colors, and when framed make most striking and effective pictures, particularly suited for holiday gifts. Owing to the expense, but a very small edition has been issued. They will be sent, however, while the supply lasts, to any person sending 25 cents in stamps or silver to cover the Royalty charges and the expense of packing and mailing, to F. H. Lord, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago.

"I notice," she said, "that in personifying truth the poets always make it feminine. Why is that, if it isn't because they realize that women are more truthful than men?"

"Oh," he answered, "it's simply their way of insinuating that Truth is bound to have the last word."

Few people have ever seen such wheat as is used in the manufacture of

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NEW PRAGUE,
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It comes from the famous "Big Woods" region which produces the No. 1 hard timber wheat which we grind exclusively.

Every sack or barrel is guaranteed to be the finest flour you ever used, or your money refunded.

If your grocer does not keep it, send us his name and your order, and we will see that you are supplied.

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Views of the Buffalo Hump Country.

Photographic views of the Buffalo Hump Country, the greatest Mining Camp in America, 50 cents each, postpaid. Address Hanson, photographer, Grangeville, Idaho.



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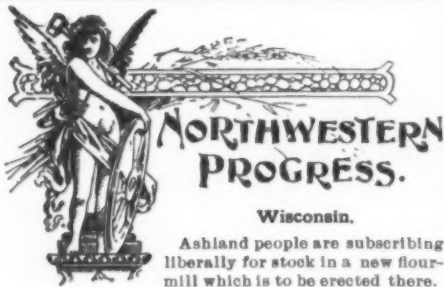
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At Wholesale and Retail.

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ST. PAUL, MINN.



Ashland people are subscribing liberally for stock in a new flour-mill which is to be erected there.

A drainage-canal for Juneau County is planned to reclaim 55,000 acres of swamp land. The aggregate ditching will be at least 100 miles.

The E. P. Allis Company, of Milwaukee, is making ensive additions and improvements to its immense plant at a cost of \$500,000. The new works will require the services of 500 additional employees.

The various lumber-camps will be busy scenes the coming winter. High prices for lumber will stimulate the industry along all lines, and labor will be in demand at good wages. The output will probably be large.

Superior's new directory contains 16,576 names, an increase of 1,962 for the year. The directory company figures the population at 41,490, an increase of 6,000 over 1898. On this basis the head of the lakes, including Duluth, now has a population of about 100,000.

It has been a good year for Wisconsin. Agriculture has prospered, lumbering has been a very profitable industry, the cranberry harvest is fairly large and prices good, the tobacco yield averages well, and the banks are full of money which they are glad to loan at low rates of interest.

The plant of the Northwestern Grass Twine Company, at Oshkosh, will use this year 3,000 tons of marsh grass, all cut in Wisconsin. It has three plants, one in Oshkosh, one in West Superior, and one in St. Paul. This company, which recently consolidated its three plants, formed a stock company with a capitalization of \$15,000,000. At the Paris Exposition the Northwestern Grass Twine Company will have a prominent exhibit.

No city in the State is more prosperous than Superior. It has a large number of new enterprises in hand, any one of which would be considered a prize by ordinary towns. Two large elevators, two immense docks, a great grass-twine plant, improvements to its water system, 200 new dwellings, etc., are among the advances made for 1899. It is a city that cannot be held back. The people there are as energetic as they are resourceful.

Minnesota.

Austin, in the southern part of the State, is going to install an electric-light plant at a cost of \$20,000.

It is said that a complete clothing factory will soon be operated in connection with the big woolen-mill at Rochester. Here will be an opportunity for Minnesotans to wear home-made apparel.

A wood-working factory is among the new enterprises at Braham. The number of new factories that are being established in the State is really remarkable. It evidences prosperous times again—for consumers as well as for investors.

From 15,000 to 20,000 tons of lime will be required to supply the needs of the Duluth Furnace Company during the winter. In the smelting of pig-iron the amount of lime used is about one-third the amount of coke. The company has improved machinery, and facilities for carrying on an extensive business.

Swift & Company, packers at South St. Paul, are making arrangements for an extensive addition to their plant, additions which will double their present capacity. Detailed plans are not quite ready yet, but it is understood that the work of erecting will go forward this winter. The improvements will cost about \$100,000.

The final consummation of the deal for purchase and operation of the three large steel plants at the head of the lakes, the Ironton Steel Plant and West Duluth Car Works at Duluth, and the West Superior Steel Plant, is reported. John E. Searls, of New York, the purchaser, is ranked high in the realm of commerce and finance, and it looks as though a realization of some of the possibilities of this important industry was at hand. The purchase is said to represent the investment of \$2,000,000, and \$350,000 is to be expended in putting the plants in shape. The project means the

manufacture at Duluth and Superior of structural steel, angle iron, beams, railroad cars, etc., the employment of 2,500 men, and the use of 500 tons of iron per day. All this means business and lots of it for the cities at the head of the lakes. So says the *Improvement Bulletin*.

New Jersey capitalists are about to erect a fine business block of red pressed brick and trimmings in Duluth. The city is now at the top of its prosperity. Lake commerce has been unusually active, the iron-ore production of the ranges in St. Louis County, of which Duluth is the county-seat, has been the largest and most profitable in its history, local mills and workshops and iron and steel plants are on a surer footing than ever before, and every man that wants work can find it at good wages.

At the quarries in Winona County, huge blocks of stone twelve feet long and a foot through are quarried every day in the week, and placed in position. They are for sidewalk purposes. One of the pioneer stone men there says that if the necessary lifting appliances were handy, blocks several feet thick and fully ninety feet long could be obtained with little trouble. The majority of the walks in the business district of Winona are twelve feet wide, and stone of this size is very common. The lasting features of Winona stone for sidewalks and curbing purposes is being realized by many cities, and not a few have incorporated it in all ordinances pertaining to such.

North Dakota.

A large brick-yard is to be established in Grand Forks, and a new collar factory is among recent developments in Fargo.

Harvey's new schoolhouse will soon be a reality, and the foundations are also being laid for a brick bank building and a new brick hotel. The schoolhouse will cost \$7,000.

The farmers of the Northwest have received an unexpected but no less welcome addition to their wealth this season in the increased price of flax. It is estimated that North Dakota farmers alone will get more than \$10,000,000 for their flax crop, which will enable them to hold their wheat for better prices.

One of the largest yields of flax that has been heard of is that on Nels Dokken's farm, north of Leeds. Last spring he bought five and a half bushels of seed flax to sow upon a little over ten acres of ground, and upon threshing the crop he found that bounteous nature had returned over 290 bushels, almost twenty-eight bushels to the acre. So says the *Leeds' (N. D.) Review*.

In 1898 North Dakota produced 767,644 pounds of cheese and 4,948,476 pounds of butter. Fourteen creameries and cheese factories are reported, and the value of the milk sold to them was \$23,221. The total number of cows used in the State for dairying purposes is given at 42,813, of which Cavalier County has 3,750, Cass County 3,554, Nelson 2,172, Sargent 2,441, and Barnes 2,254. The counties having the largest number of cattle are not yet engaged in dairying. There is no good reason why North Dakota should not become one of the best dairy States in the Union. It has rich grasses and good climate. North Dakota papers ought to harp on this subject until co-operative separator creameries dot every township in every well-settled county where cattle thrive.

In the western part of Eddy County, sixty miles northwest of Jamestown, on the Devils Lake branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is the prosperous and growing town of New Rockford, the county seat. Since New Rockford first became known to the outside world as a location of bright and encouraging surroundings, it has never striven for any fictitious boom, but its prosperity has steadily increased in proportion to the development of the county. It has a population of about 1,200, and is enjoying a healthy, steady growth. No town of similar size is better supplied with schools and churches. A handsome new \$17,000 court-house and a \$12,000 school-building are fast nearing completion, and when finished will not be surpassed by any town of equal size in the State. Thus speaks *The Transcript*, a local paper that has done its full share to promote the improvements which it so truthfully records.

South Dakota.

Aberdeen is an unusually fortunate city. It not only has men who are fully alive to the best interests of the town and work for them early and late, but it also seems to be in favor with State authorities and with legislators. The latest evidence of this is the selection there, by the State, of a site for the location of an industrial and normal school.

Sometime this month the county of which Aberdeen is the judicial seat will vote on the issuance of bonds

with which to erect a fine court-house and jail. It has outgrown the capacity of its present county quarters, and now seeks to keep pace with progress by providing larger and more modern buildings.

Plans have been prepared in Maj. G. E. Pond's office at the Army Building on Robert Street, St. Paul, for a drill-hall to be erected at Fort Meade, S. D. The building will be large enough for the drilling of cavalry, and will be of brick, with a large, high, steel construction roof. This improvement has been desired for a long time. Ft. Meade is a very important post in the Black Hills, is near a number of Indian Reservations, and strong influence has been brought to bear in order to make it a first-class post for cavalry instruction.

Gold-bearing ore of wonderful richness has been discovered by Otto Grantz in the Black Hills. The first carload shipped brought him \$79,000, and he expects other carloads to bring him \$25,000 each. He is not going to ship the richest ore this time, but has sacked it up in his cabin, and intends to treat it by hand in a laboratory at Lead. Some of the sacked ore will run half gold, and it will probably average not less than \$15,000 a ton. Mr. Grantz has made an opening in the ground just seventy-five feet in length and about twelve feet in width, and he will net in three carload shipments not less than \$125,000. He has remaining on the dump several carloads of ore that he will not ship at all, but will leave until he gets a plant of his own, it being a fine cyaniding ore. He estimates that he has \$60,000 worth of this grade ore. This little hole in the side hill, the deepest place being about six feet, has already produced about \$200,000, and the mining of the rich ore has scarcely commenced. During the winter months Mr. Grantz will continue to strip the ore shoot of surface rock, and will determine the extent of the ore body. In the spring he will erect a plant of his own. He has a number of other veins and shoots of ore on his four fractional claims, one of the best verticals being 150 feet wide, assaying \$4 a ton free-milling. The last work done in the upper part of the rich shoot shows marked indications of the shoot turning into a vertical. If this is the case, it will develop into the richest mine the world has ever seen.

Montana.

The new hotel now contemplated for Butte will be five stories high and 90x110 feet in dimensions. It will be constructed of steel and pressed-brick, with granite foundation, have plate-glass, hardwood floors, steam heat, a passenger elevator, electric bells and lights, speaking tubes, thirty baths, and all modern conveniences. The cost will be \$150,000.

Perhaps the biggest lumber manufacturer in the world, says the *West Coast Lumberman*, is Marcus Daly of Montana. In 1898, in the mills controlled by him there was manufactured one hundred and eighty million feet of lumber. He now employs, in logging and lumbering, seventeen hundred men. During the past year he has invested two million dollars in lumber and timber. His output for 1899 will doubtless exceed two hundred million feet.

The total assessment valuation of all cattle, horses, and sheep in Montana this year amounts to \$23,649,748, an increase of \$1,474,741 over the total of last year. In most of the counties cattle were assessed in separate classes, but the total number of all kinds listed for taxation is 535,800, with a total value of \$12,057,067. The sheep assessment of the State is upon 3,186,742 head, which are valued at \$8,302,944. The live-stock assessment this year is the highest in the history of Montana.

The *Neilhart (Mont.) Herald* says: "The frame of the concentrator building is fast going up, and it is expected to be enclosed within two weeks. It is an imposing structure, rising when completed 103 feet above Main Street. The building of the tramway will be begun in a few days, and the same will be hurried to completion. The machinery for the concentrator is now en route, and will be on the ground as soon as the building is enclosed. The entire work will be completed about December 1."

The Bear Gulch mining property at Jardine is coming to the front rapidly. The *Livingston (Mont.) Enterprise* says that the 40-stamp mill is about completed, and that the company has already begun the erection of a cyanide plant. Development work is steadily progressing, the Sowash showing up 2,500 and the Revenue 2,000 feet. In a short time the Bear Gulch Company will begin the erection of thirty cottages, and this means that they will be substantial buildings, and not like the average miner's shanty. Already 100 new buildings are under construction. One of them is a new eight-room office for the company, which will be heated by steam. The town of Jardine will soon be resplendent in the glare of electric lights. The plan is to place two dynamo machines in the mill, one of which will serve the purpose of lighting up

the mine; the other is designed to give light to the town as well as to the mill. On the 15th of each month about \$20,000 is paid out to the employees of the Bear Gulch Mining Company. No man in the camp is without money, and there is no place in the State where skilled labor receives better compensation or perhaps as good. While the miners receive the established union wages of Butte, machinists, carpenters and other skilled trades receive a higher per diem at Jardine than at any other camp or city in the State or country.

Idaho.

The announcement is made by the management of the Gold Hunter Mining and Smelting Company, near Mullan, that work will be commenced on a new concentrator for that company within the next thirty days, the plans for it being already completed. The tunnel has been extended during the shut-down caused by the burning of the old concentrator, until now it is in a distance of 1,800 feet. At the same time work has been in progress on a shaft which is now down 160 feet. In doing this development work about 1,500 tons of ore have been taken out and placed on the dump. The new concentrator is calculated to handle 200 tons of ore a day.

Since the beginning of the year twenty-six mining companies have been incorporated in the Cœur d'Alenes, and of these nineteen are at work. In nearly every instance enough treasury stock has been taken by local parties to furnish a working capital sufficient for present needs. The promoters' stock is pooled, and consequently there is little of it on the market. There is a noticeable increase in the inquiries, both for stock and properties entire, from Spokane and other points outside; and business men, miners, and claim owners are all looking for the coming year to be the best ever known in the history of the camp. In fact, there are more men at work in the Cœur d'Alenes today than there ever were in the days when the miners' union controlled the camp—probably 200 to 300 more than when the attempt was made to stop operations at the Bunker Hill last April. So says a correspondent.

The Lewiston (Mont.) *Tribune* says: "Placer mines perhaps as rich as old Florence in its best days, or the famous Boise Basin, have been discovered in the Bitter Root Mountains in a region that, until a few weeks ago, had never been visited by man. The news was made public in the city yesterday by J. A. Wilson of Butte, Mont., who for three years past has been prospecting in the Newsome and Elk City districts. Mr. Wilson is one of a party of five who made the discovery, his companions being James Baker, William Swanson, John A. Toole, and a Umatilla Indian named Lunn. Mr. Toole is a mining man of Baker City. He and the Umatilla Indian accompanied Mr. Wilson to the city on the return from the new gold-fields. Swanson and Mr. Baker remained there. Mr. Toole proceeded on to Baker City, and will meet Mr. Wilson in Butte in a few days. They will then return here accompanied by a party of Montana friends, and go immediately into the district to remain during the winter. The three men brought out with them \$1,155. The amount was shoveled into a crude sluice-box in four days by four men. The largest nugget found in the clean-up weighed \$820. With an Indian guide the party first went to a place where the Indians had secured gold, but the ground was not very rich. After days of tedious travel, during which time Mr. Wilson estimates the party covered 125 miles from the Indian discoveries, an opening in the forest unfolded to their view a beautiful basin nestled in the mountains where the waters of a dozen or more creeks met. This basin embraces the new placer-fields. It averages one-half a mile in width, and is about four miles long. It is 300 miles from Lewiston on the headwaters of the Middle Fork of the Clearwater. The small creeks which empty into the basin, and the big creek thus formed, which is one of the tributaries of the Middle Fork, have no existence on the maps. It is virgin country that has been hidden from the knowledge of man all these days. The discoverers have no means of basing its location by the maps of Idaho and Montana, and as a precaution will make legal claim to their bonanza by staking in both States.

Oregon.

A Yamhill County farmer harvested twenty acres of onions that yielded 550 bushels to the acre.

The publishers of the Portland City Directory for 1899 and 1900, which has just been issued, give the population of the city at 96,600.

It is estimated that twenty-five carloads of prunes will be shipped from Payette this season, which will give a net return to growers of something in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

On the Umatilla Reservation are about 50,000 acres of tillable land, and more than one-half of this will be

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The average wheat yield in Manitoba for 1899 over 20 bushels per acre.

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in crop next year, says the *East Oregonian*. Prices for leases range from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a year, or from \$3 to \$5 for each summer fallow crop.

The Pendleton Wool Scouring Mills expects by Dec. 1st to have scoured since April 1st 5,000,000 pounds of wool. The product was shipped there from Eastern Oregon, Idaho, and Eastern Washington.

The sugar warehouse at La Grande, 50x160 feet, will be taxed to its utmost capacity this year, as the estimated output is placed at 4,000,000 pounds, 40,000 sacks, or 200 carloads of 20 tons each. Last year the output of this factory was a little less than 2,000,000 pounds. This year's product is doubled from only two-thirds of the acreage planted last year.

The La Grande (Ore.) *Chronicle* states that it will only be a short time until land within five miles of the beet-sugar factory in that place will be worth \$150 per acre, it being reported that one owner has already been offered that figure. If the above statement proves to be correct, the money spent in securing the sugar factory will be more than repaid by the enhanced value of the land in its immediate vicinity.

Washington.

Walla Walla has voted to construct a sewer system at a cost of \$100,000.

This town is growing about as rapidly as the most enthusiastic of the early boomers ever dared to predict. Not only is every store-room occupied, but there is not a dwelling-house of any kind within the corporation limits to be had for love or money. This condition exists in spite of the fact that as many new

Spokane County; now it is one of the finest cities in the West. Fertility of soil and wealth of mining deposits tributary, coupled with Western push and hustle, has made a big transformation in that part of the Great American Desert known as the Inland Empire in a few short years.—*Tacoma (Wash.) West Coast Trade*.

One may travel the length and breadth of Western Washington, and in every city, town, and village he will find the same encouraging condition of business improvement, says the *Olympia (Wash.) Olympian*. The vacant houses and blocks of three years ago have all filled up, business and industrial conditions improve month by month, and the business transacted is principally for cash.

Canadian Northwest.

Track-laying on the extension of the N. P. Portage branch in Manitoba is being prosecuted rapidly, and it is expected that thirty miles of the road will have been completed by the time winter sets in. The eight-mile spur will also be completed this fall.

The annual report of the council of public instruction of the Northwest Territories for the year 1898 is to hand. It shows that there are 420 schools in operation, with 16,754 pupils enrolled, and that \$133,642.79 has been expended by the legislative assembly for carrying on these schools. The average cost of educating each child was \$18.45 per annum.

The work of track-laying has commenced on the line of the Ontario and Rainy River Railway, starting from Stanley on the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway. Mr. T. H. White, the chief engineer of

These three mines—The Le Roi, War Eagle, and the Centre Star will ship 7,200 tons per week, or over 1,000 tons daily. When the War Eagle and the Centre Star make their contemplated improvements, it will bring the output of Rossland up to 10,000 tons per week.

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Catarrh is a kindred ailment to consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from catarrh, asthma, consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this magazine, W. A. Noyes, 920 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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buildings of all kinds have been put up this season as in any other year since the town was organized.—*Yakima (Wash.) Republic*.

The Northern Pacific's big passenger station in Seattle will, it is said, be 90x240 feet in dimensions, and the main building three stories high. It will be equipped in first-class style throughout, and cost a good deal of money.

Over half a million dollars' worth of improvements made during the year 1899 in the city of New Whatcom are definitely reported in a recent issue of the *New Whatcom (Wash.) Blade*. An addition of \$545,637.10 worth of structural assets in one season, the paper says, is worth crowing over, although it is fair to estimate the grand total at about \$800,000.

The Everett (Wash.) *Times* publishes a list showing what makes the city prosperous and the people contented. In that thriving city of about 6,000 inhabitants are twenty manufacturing institutions, employing 1,029 men, with a monthly pay-roll of \$50,700. Three more industries are under way, which will bring the total to \$1,129 men employed, with a pay-roll of \$65,100 per month.

In fifteen years the assessed valuation of thirteen counties in Washington lying east of the Cascade Mountains has increased over 300 per cent. In 1884 the total of values fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$23,350,000; in 1899 the same counties foot up a total of \$83,580,000. Fifteen years ago, Spokane was doing fairly as the rival of Cheney, the county seat of

the railway, says that twenty miles of the dump are ready for the immediate laying of the rails, and twenty more are half completed. There is an expectation that the full forty miles will be laid before the 1st of January. This forty miles will bring the line of railway along past the Mattawan Iron-fields, in which there is a rich deposit of high-grade ore.—*Winnipeg (Man.) Free Press*.

The Chickamonsstone copper property in British Columbia, twenty miles southeast of Fort Steele and eight miles northeast of Wardner on the Crows Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is one of the most promising copper mines in East Kootenay. Spokane men and capital are fast making it a producer of rich copper ore. Stretching on both sides of Bull River, east and west, for a distance of some three miles, is a porphyry dyke that measures 100 to 150 feet in width, cutting a slate formation on the western end and a dolomite and quartzite formation on the eastern end. In this dyke are found rich veins of ore carrying copper, silver, and gold values.

The output of the Rossland Camp, B. C., has passed the 5,000 ton mark, and it may soon be expected to equal 10,000 tons per week. The Le Roi has doubled its capacity, and will in future ship 400 tons daily from the mine alone. Meanwhile shipments from the dump will be made at the rate of 200 tons per day in addition, so that the mine will actually ship 4,200 tons per week. The War Eagle is producing 2,000 tons per week, and the Centre Star can be relied upon to furnish at least 1,000 tons weekly until its hoist is in place, when the output will be equal to the War Eagle's.

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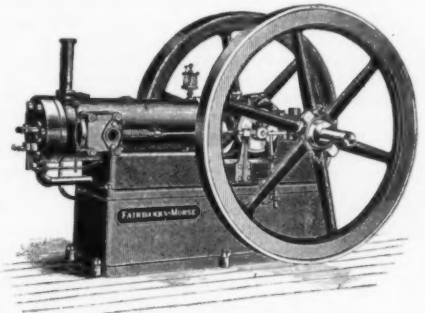
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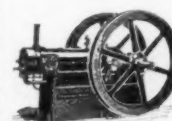
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Jump Right In—Now!

One who has recently been through the country, cities and towns between St. Paul and the Coast, cannot fail to see a wonderful improvement, both in tone and business. Everybody feels as if a load had been lifted, that the silver lining to the cloud has changed to golden prosperity.

Upon a recent trip on the Northern Pacific I was struck with the undoubted evidences of prosperous times. The smaller towns showed it as well as the larger ones. Buildings that had sadly needed painting for years were resplendent in new colors; a cleaner, tidier look was seen and the symptoms of lots of business being done were shown on every hand.

In the cities there were more people, a bustling and activity unusual, new buildings, show windows splendidly dressed, newly-paved streets, and renovated hotels.

The country has filled up, too. In Minnesota and North Dakota there is almost a continuous line of grain fields or farms under various forms of cultivation. In the great Yellowstone Valley—one of the finest in the Northwest—places that until recently were raising splendid crops of sage-brush or wild grass, now show the dark, beautiful, vivid green of alfalfa, great crops of which can be seen growing as the cars fly along. The Gallatin and Bitter Root Valleys, with the vast barley fields of the one and the tremendous orchards and the beautiful clover fields of the other, may well excite the envy of Eastern farmers.

The Yakima Valley in Washington is shaking off the somnolence that encompassed it a few years ago, and orchards, corn, alfalfa and potato fields extend over broad areas and begin to redeem the promise of earlier days.

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"We'll go to a place of everlasting blister," replied a small boy at the foot of the class.



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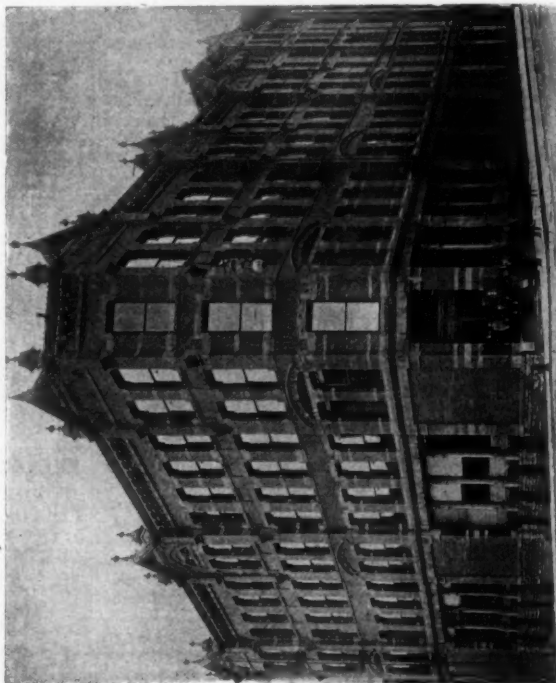


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WHY THEY WERE ANGRY.

When L. Samuels was conducting the pictorial magazine, the *West Shore*, in Portland, Or., a few years ago, a contract was given him by the officials of Victoria, B. C., for a descriptive "write-up" of that town, including illustrations of their pride and joy, the Government buildings across St. James' Bay. In return, the good citizens of Victoria subscribed for so many copies of the publication.

When the anxiously-awaited issue of the *West Shore* came, imagine the chagrin and indignation felt by the subjects of the queen when, in the illustration showing the Government buildings, they discovered the Stars and Stripes flying from the flagstaff of each building! A man who had a copy of the *West Shore* was liable to get six months at hard labor, and in two days a copy of the paper could not be found.—*Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review*.

WANTED IT COUNTERSIGNED.

The clerks of the Northern Pacific are telling another one on Assistant General Passenger Agent Craig.



THE WOMAN OF IT.

"I like this hat very much. Isn't it becoming! By the way, haven't you any more of this style?"
 "Yes, madame; I think we have three others trimmed just about the same."
 "Hm-m-m!—well,—I don't think the hat pleases me, after all."

who is at times somewhat absent-minded. In the routine of the passenger department business there are thousands of letters every month to be considered and answered. These are received by the clerks, opened, and placed at the disposal of the passenger agents. In turn they are referred to the head of the department, chief clerk, or other officials.

While at the office one hot day, busy with an immense pile of accumulated correspondence, a messenger arrived and hastily entered the assistant passenger agent's room.

"I have just come from the house, Mr. Craig, and there is another one there. It's a boy."

"Boy?" queried the official absently, as he countersigned another letter "A. L. C." and sent it flying into a letter receiver; "well, tell them to countersign it and put it in my office mail, or else send it to Mr. Cleland. I've got all I can look over now."—*St. Paul Globe*.

THEY BOTH QUAKED.

Jack Rogers, a newspaper reporter, was broke. He had hung around the St. Paul newspaper offices for a

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job until he had been requested to move on. So he decided to move on to Des Moines; but how to get there was the question. Jack put on his thinking-cap, and the result was that two hours later he found himself on a train, with the conductor standing by his seat.

"Ticket!" said the conductor.

"See here, conductor," said Jack, easily; "my name's Rogers, and I'm a reporter on the Des Moines *Air Blast*. I'm broke, and I'm in a hurry to get back home with a good big scoop. You let me ride, and the office'll fix it up with you. See?"

"Well," said the conductor, "I guess that'll do all right. The road feels friendly toward the *Air Blast*. In fact, the editor is in the back coach. Come along and I'll introduce you. If he says you're all right, it goes."

Jack was knocked all in a heap at the turn things had taken, but he had nothing to do but to follow the conductor. They halted in front of a man in the back coach, and the conductor said.

"Mr. Smitten, this is Mr. Rogers. He says he's a reporter on your paper, and he wants the office to pay his transportation when he gets to Des Moines."

"How do you do, Mr. Rogers," said the editor, pleasantly, extending his hand. "Glad to see you. Sit down here with me."

The conductor didn't wait for any more, but went off.

"Well, this is nice of you," said Jack, too astonished and embarrassed to talk straight. "Of course, I'm not on your paper; but I'm broke, and yarned to the conductor, hoping to get a job and square it up later."

"Oh, that's all right, my boy," said the other. "Neither am I on the paper. I'm only riding on the editors' pass."

HE FOUND THE SACK.

He came down from the Klondike, and had his dust and nuggets in a lot of small sacks, all tied up in a big one. So careful was he of his little fortune that he kept his gold in his stateroom, not even trusting the purser. When the Klondiker got to Seattle he loaded his gold and his bundles, which were in another sack, upon his shoulders and started up-town from the dock.

His first stop was at a barber-shop, the Seattle (Wash.) *Post-Intelligencer* says, but, before getting shaved and sheared, the miner took numerous drinks, so that by the time he got into the barber's chair he was full "half seas over."

The bundles he left with the barber, but the sack of gold-dust and nuggets—and no one but himself knew what the sack contained—he took with him.

Hunting the assay office, he finally wandered into the Log Cabin saloon. The sack had grown heavy on his shoulders, and he said to the proprietor, "Can I leave this here awhile?"

"Certainly," was the reply; "put it over there under the barrels." And the Klondiker deposited the sack and left.

Thursday morning a sober and excited miner appeared at the police station and told his tale of woe. The fortune he had taken out of the frozen earth, during two years' hard work, was gone. He was sure that he left the sack of dust in a barber-shop, and so Chief Reed detailed an officer to go with the almost distracted man. They hunted every barber-shop in the town, and found his bundles, but the sack of dust was not there. Then the ship was searched, and no dust found. The officer had given up ever finding the treasure, as had the man, when they passed the Log Cabin Saloon.

"Let's go in here and get a beer," said the man. "I'm thirsty."

They went in, and, as they went toward the bar, the man spied the sack lying where he had thrown it in his ramblings. With a yell he grabbed it, and, never offering to even buy the drinks, hurried out of the Cabin to the assay office.

The sack contained \$15,360 in dust and nuggets, and for three days and nights the fortune had lain upon the floor, within the reach of anybody and everybody—a mere sack left by an unknown man, yet he got it back, safe and sound.

Somebody has said that an all-wise Providence takes care of children and fools.

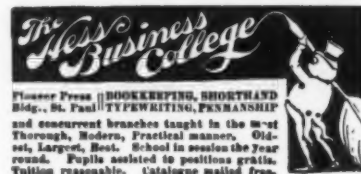
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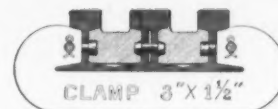
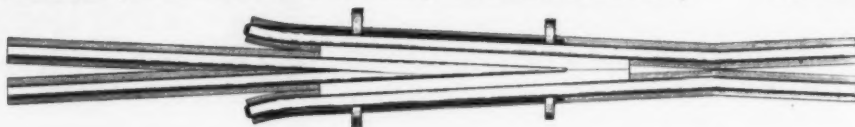
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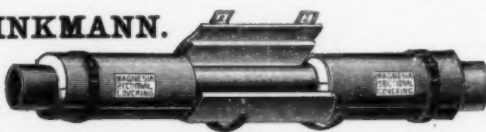
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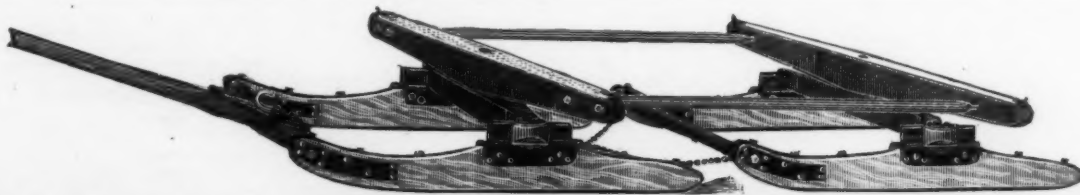
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George—"Yes, and it ought to be buried."

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Poet—"You would if you tried to sell any."

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Mr. Henpeck—"Matilda, I can't stand this any longer. You must stop making me ridiculous before the servant girl. If you must scold, please do it in French!"

"Yes," said the butcher, as he cut off the tail for oxtail soup, and sawed up the horn for beefsteak. "It's easy to make both ends meet."

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Tom—"No; the horseless wagon has brought forth the 'mobile countenance.'"

A Texas mother with five grown daughters defines a bachelor as a "miserable coward who has lost the opportunity of a lifetime."

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Mrs. Cawker—"Does he? You ought to hear him when he breaks a shoestring or steps on a safety-pin."

"Why did you place such a tough fowl before me?" asked the indignant lady patron of a waiter in a downtown restaurant.

"Age before beauty, always, you know, madam," was the gallant reply.

And then she paid her bill without a murmur.

He (in an argument)—"Well, thank goodness, I'm not two-faced!"

She—"You ought to be thankful. One face like yours is enough."

"I see villainy in your face," said a judge to a prisoner.

"May it please your honor," said the latter, that is a personal reflection."

"Very few people," she said, "know how to shake hands properly."

"Well," he returned, somewhat expectantly, "there are other forms of greeting, you know."

"Mildred," said her father, "I am willing that the young lieutenant who comes here should make a coal-ing-station of my house this winter, but if ever he hints at annexation, you can tell him that I am unalterably opposed to it."

Hewitt—"I had a nightmare the last time I was at this hotel."

Jewett—"What of it?"

Hewitt—"I foolishly mentioned it to the clerk, the next morning, and he charged me for the use of one horse."

Teacher—"Johnnie Jones, would it be proper for me to say, 'I don't know nothing?'"

Johnnie Jones—"Yes'm."

Teacher—"What makes you think it would be proper?"

Johnnie—"Cause you don't."

Mrs. Hitt—"Can you understand all those golf terms hat your husband uses, Mrs. Farwell?"

Mrs. Farwell—"No. The only ones I can understand are those he uses when his ball goes behind one of the mounds or into a sandhole, or when he tears up the sod with his club."

How wondrously nature has ordained all things below.

'Mong other things forbidding hair on woman's face to grow.

For no barber could e'er shave her, no matter what his skill,

Because her tongue would never let her dimpled chin be still.

"I don't like these shoes," said a lady customer, "because the soles are too thick."

"Is that the only objection?" asked the affable clerk.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Then, madam, if you take the shoes, I can assure you that the objection you make will gradually wear away."

"Ye gods!" exclaimed Rolland Rants, as he peered through the peep-hole; "we have an alms asylum tonight."

The sweet singer stared blankly.

"I don't understand you, Mr. Rants. Did you say we had an alms asylum?"

"Yes; or, in other words, we have a poor house."

English Sportsman (to Scotch attendant)—"What a beautiful place to live, Dougald!"

Dougald—"It's no a bad place to live. But what wad ye think o' havin' to travel fifteen miles for a glass o' whuskey?"

"But why don't you buy some and keep it?"

"Ah, mon, but whuskey will na' keep."

Mr. Henpeck—"I wish, sometimes, that I had the knowledge of the ancient Egyptians."

Friend—"In regard to what, old man?"

"Well, perhaps you've seen some of their mummies. They understand how to make a woman dry up and remain so."

Long—"Have you forgotten that \$5 you borrowed of me some time ago?"

Short—"Oh, no; I still have it in mind."

Long—"Well, don't you think this would be a good time to relieve your mind of it?"

Lawyer—"You say that you were in the saloon at the time of the assault referred to in the complaint?"

Witness—"I was, sir."

Lawyer—"Did you take cognizance of the barkeeper at the time?"

Witness—"I don't know what he called it, but I took what the rest did."

"I'm saddest when I sing," she shrieked—"I'm saddest when I sing!"

And with her vengeful hands she made the old piano ring;

And when she paused, these words came from a horrid neighbor man:

"You're not the only biscuit of the sad sort in the pan!"



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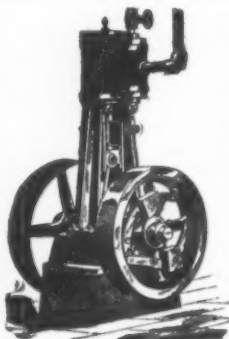
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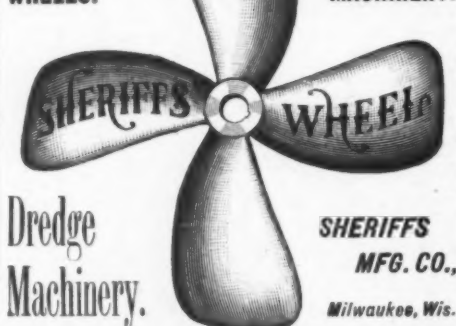
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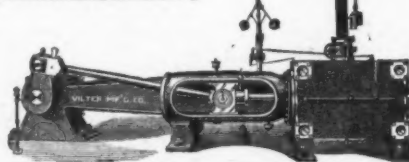
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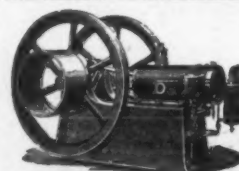
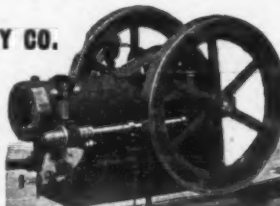


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